

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855

JULY 20th 1916

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LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States
Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXIII

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916

No. 3176



PACIFIC COAST STEAMER WRECKED ON BEACH

The steamship *Bear*, of the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company, ran ashore in a fog on June 14th, and now being pounded to pieces on the beach about one mile south of Bear river, Humboldt county, Calif. Passengers and crew were ordered into boats, two of which were swamped in the breakers, causing the loss of five lives. Had they remained on board they could have waded ashore next morning at low tide. The vessel had 2,700 tons of cargo on board, all of which was thrown overboard in an effort to float her. It was not successful and she has been abandoned to the underwriters. She was valued at \$1,000,000.

A WORD ABOUT NEWS PICTURES

The man who made the picture above had a good subject and sent fine caption material. The quality of his picture was excellent—but he allowed 10 days to elapse between the date of the wreck and the day he mailed the photograph to LESLIE'S, so he loses all the credit that goes for prompt handling. If he had sent the picture the morning after the wreck occurred he would have increased his chances of getting a \$25 prize just 20 per cent. LESLIE'S wants news pictures but they must be received while still news. Every picture used is paid for at liberal rates—and each month three pictures draw prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively.

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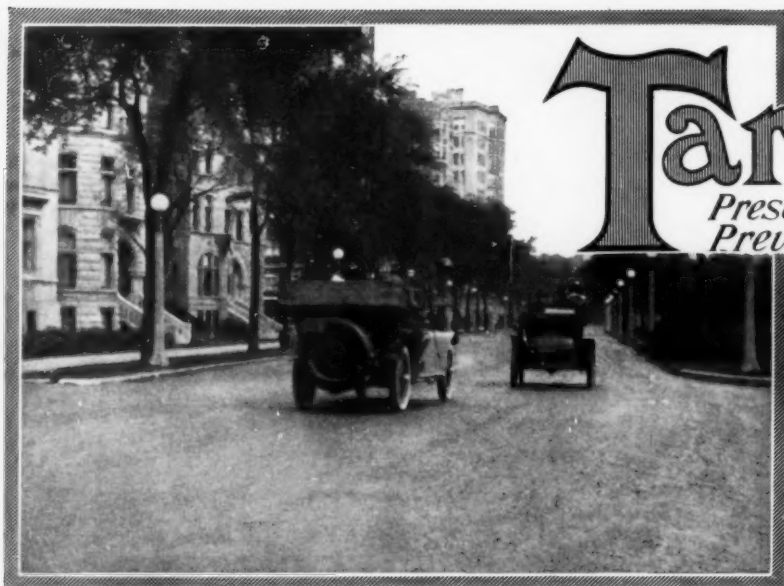
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EDITORIAL

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE!

DRIVE THEM OUT

WE are devoting much time to the consideration of working men's compensation, insurance and welfare legislation, all of which is very proper, but who will insure the business man against the uncertainties of business?

He must rely not on legislation for his personal benefit, but on the protection that every government should give—and every other government does give—to its business men, its captains of industry, its builders of railroads and of great industrial corporations.

Unfortunately, in this country, in the past decade the government's attitude toward business, and especially big business, has been so unfriendly that one-sixth of the railroads of the country have fallen into the hands of receivers and railroad building has almost ceased in a country where it is greatly needed.

Our ships have been driven from the seas and an embargo placed upon the investment of capital in new enterprises. Instead of giving stability and encouragement to business, state and national legislators have been handicapping it in every way and regulating it to death.

It is easy to see that when a railroad goes into bankruptcy it can have little to expend for improvements, additions and new construction, and that when a great industry is paralyzed, its doors are closed, not only on the employer but on the employee.

The capital of the employer may be left idle and without its customary return, but the capital of the workman which is his labor also goes unrewarded. When the pay envelope is no longer passed out regularly the dinner pail ceases to be full.

The disturbing demagogue who would array labor against capital should be driven out of every community. Give him a short shrift.

THE END OF JUDICIAL RECALL

EDUCATION! That's the final remedy for fallacious and subversive views on constitutional government. For four years or more the malady of Judicial Recall has been prevalent. This contagion started in the West, but has at times threatened the more conservative East. Between 1908 and 1914 six States wrote the Recall of Judges into their constitutions—Oregon, California, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, and Kansas; and Colorado added the Recall of Judicial Decisions. Further attempts at extension in Arkansas, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and even in New York, have been thwarted. Even in those States which have adopted this quack-nostrum it has been found so unworkable, so vicious, and so susceptible of abusive use that it has become discredited, and the sentiment is now for repeal.

The change has been effected largely by the organized teaching of the necessity of constitutional limitations, and of their enforcement by the exercise of the judicial function, to which the Judicial Recall, in both its forms, is repugnant. This has been one of the labors of the American Bar Association, through its Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall, composed of a member from each State, under the energetic chairmanship of Rome G. Brown, of Minneapolis. The annual report of this committee, just published, shows the result of persistent and effective work in combating the advocacy of this socialistic doctrine. The change has come through an enlightenment of the people as to the subversive nature of the proposition, that either the tenure of judges or their decisions should be subject to the temporary or local whim of majorities.

This report shows that, with the exception of the avowed socialist, the formerly more prominent advocates of Judicial Recall are now comparatively silent upon the question. Even ex-President Roosevelt does not include this issue as one of those concerning which he has no present intention to "pussy-foot." Judge Wanamaker of Ohio and Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina now center their attack upon the judicial function, by declaring as an "usurped" power the right of courts to measure statutes by the express rule of the Constitution—the doctrine which is the basis of the socialist creed. In contrast with the platforms of the two leading political parties, recently formulated, that of the so-called "Progressive" party still squints at its 1912 plank for the Recall of Judicial

WHY I BELIEVE

CHANCELLOR DAY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

I WATCHED the stars the other night as the train swept on. There were only two or three that I could call by name. The infinite number were points of light upon a dark background. I had forgotten magnitudes and distances. All of that was elementary and unimportant. It was belief that I was enjoying, the greater range, questions of origin and purpose, realms of the Divine thought, a plan that includes me. One who thinks such immense things could think me. He who had the mastery of laws that fulfilled out there to the hundredth fraction of a second would not lose me in the valley and shadow of death. And as I looked and thought, the background of the night faded. A sun was rising in that height. The stars grew dim and their numbers decreased. They had all gone. They were behind a sheen of light. It swallowed them up. It released me. The day had dawned. It was full of positive, joyous, confident, brave activities. Faith was lost in sight and hope in full supreme delight. I will believe. I shall see Him face to face.

Decisions. This leaves the Socialist party as the only out-and-out party sponsor for Judicial Recall.

The subsidence in this country of this fallacy to its original socialistic source is due to the application of the only cure for distorted views of government. It is due to that remedial specific for socialism itself—education.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

TEN members of the Japanese Legislature were recently convicted of accepting bribes.

Senator Reed of Missouri recently denounced Senator Gore for referring to the militia as men in need of chiropodists and manicurists and as sunshine patriots.

Ninety-three undergraduates at Princeton served as waiters at the university last year, receiving their board as compensation.

A Tennessee judge has just been found guilty of accepting a bribe of \$1,000, the second time in the history of Tennessee that the Senate has impeached a judge.

The Mayor and Chief of Police at Muncie, Ind., were recently indicted on a charge of complicity in dynamiting the home of a special prosecutor.

Foreign workmen in a Massachusetts factory notified their employers that they would strike because the price of beer had been raised, unless the original price was restored.

Representative Hay, who introduced the Hay Army Bill for national defense, inserted in it a joker which provided for the filling of vacancies in the Judge Advocate General's Department in such a way that only one man in the country, a friend of Mr. Hay's, could get the job.

In opposing an appropriation for free seeds, Senator Kenyon said that free seed distribution had cost the United States Government during the last four years over \$1,000,000 and half a million more for postage.

The Mayor of Kansas City and other citizens were besought to supply food to a Pennsylvania regiment passing through that city, the officers declaring that they had been practically on half rations ever since leaving home. The food was supplied.

The portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence hanging in Independence Hall in Philadelphia are declared to be spurious and will probably be replaced by tablets.

Under the La Follette Seaman's Bill, seamen can demand wages at every port. The captain of the steamer *Oswego* reports that not one of its crew was an American and that at every port the crew demanded their pay and went ashore on a spree. Finally they boarded a British ship by mistake and were soundly thrashed and thrown overboard.

A Passaic, N. J., policeman has just confessed that while left in charge of a stolen automobile he stripped it of all its valuable accessories intending to use them on his own car.

And still the people rule!

THE PLAIN TRUTH

WELL DONE! In the selection of their campaign managers, the two presidential candidates have made admirable appointments. Mr. Vance McCormick, the new Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is a Pennsylvania newspaper man of high reputation for integrity and ability. Mr. William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has had an unusually honorable record as Park Commissioner of New York, Chairman of the State Public Service Commission and Postmaster of New York City—one of the best it ever had. His intimate relations with Mr. Hughes, as well as his rare ability as an organizer and his tactfulness in making and holding friends, had much to do with his selection. It is evident that the presidential contest this year is to be put on a higher level than usual, whereat the people have every reason to rejoice.

MUNSEY! The most daring publisher in the country is Frank A. Munsey. On several occasions he has stepped in where angels feared to tread. He believes that a man who does not make mistakes never makes anything, and the best evidence that he knows what he is about is that he has made the handsomest fortune credited to any American publisher. He was the pioneer in the ten-cent monthly magazine field and reaped a generous reward. In the daily newspaper field he has bought and sold and sometimes discontinued publications with a lavish hand and a frankness that foreclosed criticism. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that he discontinued the New York Press, for which he paid over a million, when, for several times that sum, he purchased the New York Morning and Evening Sun and consolidated the two constituencies. Wisely he retains in their conduct Mr. Ervin Wardman, who gave the Press such independence and strength, and also Mr. W. C. Reick, whose record as a wide-awake newspaper man has never been excelled. Mr. Munsey has the pleasure of realizing that he is at the head of two of the strongest Republican newspapers in the morning and evening fields, respectively, in New York City. In the morning field it looks as if he were having the Republican side nearly to himself, since the *Tribune* fails to recognize, editorially, the existence of Hughes.

PUBLICITY! If big business would be understood by the public it should set its merits before the people in the advertising columns of popular publications. This is the suggestion of Mr. Ivy Lee, Publicity Manager for the Rockefeller Foundation, and a man of wide experience in publicity work. This is exactly in line with the recommendation of Mr. Rudolph Guenther, who advises legitimate financial institutions and brokers to use printers' ink more liberally and not to leave the field to those who are classed as unscrupulous promoters and dishonest brokers. The latter has been permitted too long to monopolize the publicity stage. Mr. Guenther suggests that the time has come to advertise legitimate securities and to take the field away from those who have been promoting illegitimate ones, for he says "nothing was ever yet sold since the world began until someone had learned that it could be bought. Every investor should be taught that a dollar applied to the purchase of a good security is a dollar used patriotically, since capital is essential to our national growth. Brokers should use printers' ink, not to attract men of millions, but millions of men." Truer words were never spoken.

TELEPHONE! The telephone has put a premium on truth! It therefore has a sentimental as well as a practical value. And the telephone's tremendous growth was largely created by systematic advertising. At least this is what Vice-President Kingsbury of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said in his recent address to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. He stated that the Telephone Company had added 1,690,078 telephones between 1904 and 1908, but between 1908 and 1913, when its advertising campaign was under way, the company gained the enormous increase in subscribers of 2,200,000. The telephone is a truth creator because one must be careful of spoken words and see that he makes them good. Transactions occurring daily on the New York Stock Exchange involving millions of dollars are made over the telephone. In other fields of enterprise business transactions of prime importance are decided by a minute's conversation over the 'phone. In social matters, births, deaths and marriages are announced, and visits arranged so that in every play, and in almost every moving picture the telephone necessarily has its part. It is the voice of the people and it is not surprising that to those who hear it for the first time its messages are as mysterious as a voice from the unknown world.

WHERE FRENCH GUNS ROAR

FROM DONALD C. THOMPSON, SPECIAL STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



HEAVY ARTILLERY ON RAILWAY TRAINS

A view from the front where the battle is raging. These guns of 240 millimetre calibre are mounted on specially constructed steel cars on which they are moved. Note the curious, mottled way in which they are painted. This is to render them less visible to aerial scouts. They are extremely mobile, the French having a wonderful system of railways back of their lines.



SAFETY FOR THE AVIATOR

Captive balloons are much used for observation purposes and are frequently attacked by hostile airmen and destroyed. Each one is provided with a parachute for the escape of the operator. The photograph shows one of these parachutes opened and lying on its edge like a gigantic umbrella.



A BIG GUN THAT WILL NEVER FIRE A SHOT

A genius in the French army conceived the idea of building a dummy gun out of papers sent to the soldiers at the front, and the result is shown in the photograph. It looks like a 240 centimeter gun, and concealed in a wood, will be spotted by enemy aviators and will draw many shells from their big guns. But no one will be hurt.

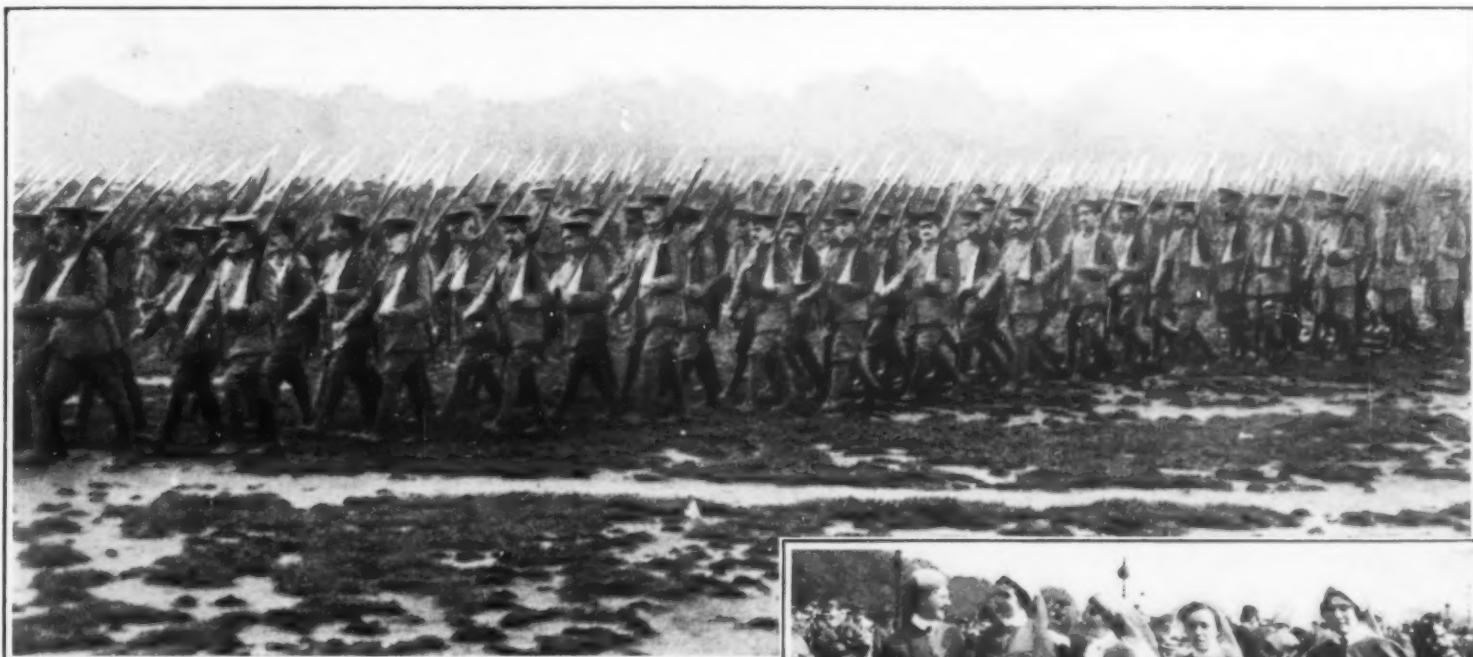


A GUN WITH A DEADLY RECORD

Anti-aircraft gun somewhere on the French front, which is credited with having shot down seven German aeroplanes in five weeks. The crew is shown in the act of aiming at a hostile airship. The most difficult marksmanship of all is this "wing shooting" at a mere speck in the sky, often at an elevation of more than two miles. Shrapnel is used, and the guns are of the quick-firing sort so that a great number of shots may be had at a machine before it gets out of range even when traveling 60 miles an hour.

ENGLAND'S HOME DEFENSE

BY JAMES H. HARE, STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



PREPARED TO MEET INVADING GERMANS

The Volunteer Training Corps passing in review before Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the British Home Army, in Hyde Park, London. The Volunteer Training Corps is made up of men too old for active service, and of those who have not been permitted to enlist for overseas duty because they were needed in munitions or other vital work at home. Before the war the Volunteers were not taken very seriously, but the then members have since distinguished themselves in a hundred battles and the present volunteers have buckled down to work and present a soldier-like and efficient appearance, and would doubtless do good service if England should be invaded. The able-bodied young men of Great Britain are now in the active army.



NURSES FROM THE COLONIES

Among the most interested spectators at the Hyde Park review were these nurses from British colonies. They had crossed the seas to do their bit in alleviating suffering and nursing back to life the defenders of the empire, so they were given a vantage point from which to watch the inspiring spectacle of more than 10,000 armed men passing in review. These men were all from the City of London regiments—not from the whole greater London district. At least 200,000 spectators were present. General French made a little speech in which he congratulated the men that they are now, under the laws of the realm, the only volunteers in Great Britain. These Volunteers bear about the same relation to the Overseas army that our National Guard does to the Regulars.



THE ARMY PASSES GENERAL FRENCH IN REVIEW

The Field Marshal, who formerly commanded the British armies in France, looks much older than he did two years ago, but is still in the pink of condition. Sir Douglas Haig, who succeeded him in France, commanded in the big British drive of July 1st, in which the new army men distinguished them-

selves. General French is responsible for the condition of the entire military forces of Britain at home, and is reputed to be an organizer of unusual ability. He is pouring a steady stream of men across the channel, and they are as finished soldiers as drill and equipment can make them.

THE FOOD PROBLEM IN BERLIN

BY RILEY SCOTT



GERMAN WOMEN PLOWING FOR THE SPRING SEEDING OF 1916

A German officer captured recently on the Flanders front is quoted as having said that the harvest of 1916 would determine the fate of Germany in the war. It is being made largely by women. If the women can raise a full crop then Germany will never be starved out. If they

cannot Germany must eventually yield to her foes. War prisoners are being worked in the fields, but the method of handling them is severely criticized by some of the German papers which allege that the labor is not equitably distributed.



RILEY SCOTT
Who has spent 18 months
in the belligerent countries
of Europe.

LIFE in *les grands hôtels* is, I daresay, practically the same in all of the countries at war. Germany is no exception, and one traveling in that country and stopping only at the best hotels would gain a very limited and erroneous impression of life as it really is among the Teutons. It is true that bread cards and two meatless days each week, Tuesdays and Fridays, apply rigidly to hotel guests, and that dancing is banned everywhere; but, otherwise, hotel life remains practically unchanged. Moreover, the large hostleries are quite crowded and a stranger dropping in for afternoon tea would scarcely notice anything out of the usual, were it not for the numerous wounded officers and still more numerous Iron Crosses in evidence everywhere.



ONLY THE WOMEN ARE LEFT

Karl Kreigel, a volunteer in the German army at the age of 62, and a non-commissioned officer, had nine sons and one son-in-law. They were all in the same regiment at the outbreak of the war. The photograph is of the nine sons and the son-in-law, the father being in another regiment.



THE GOULASH CANNON IN BERLIN

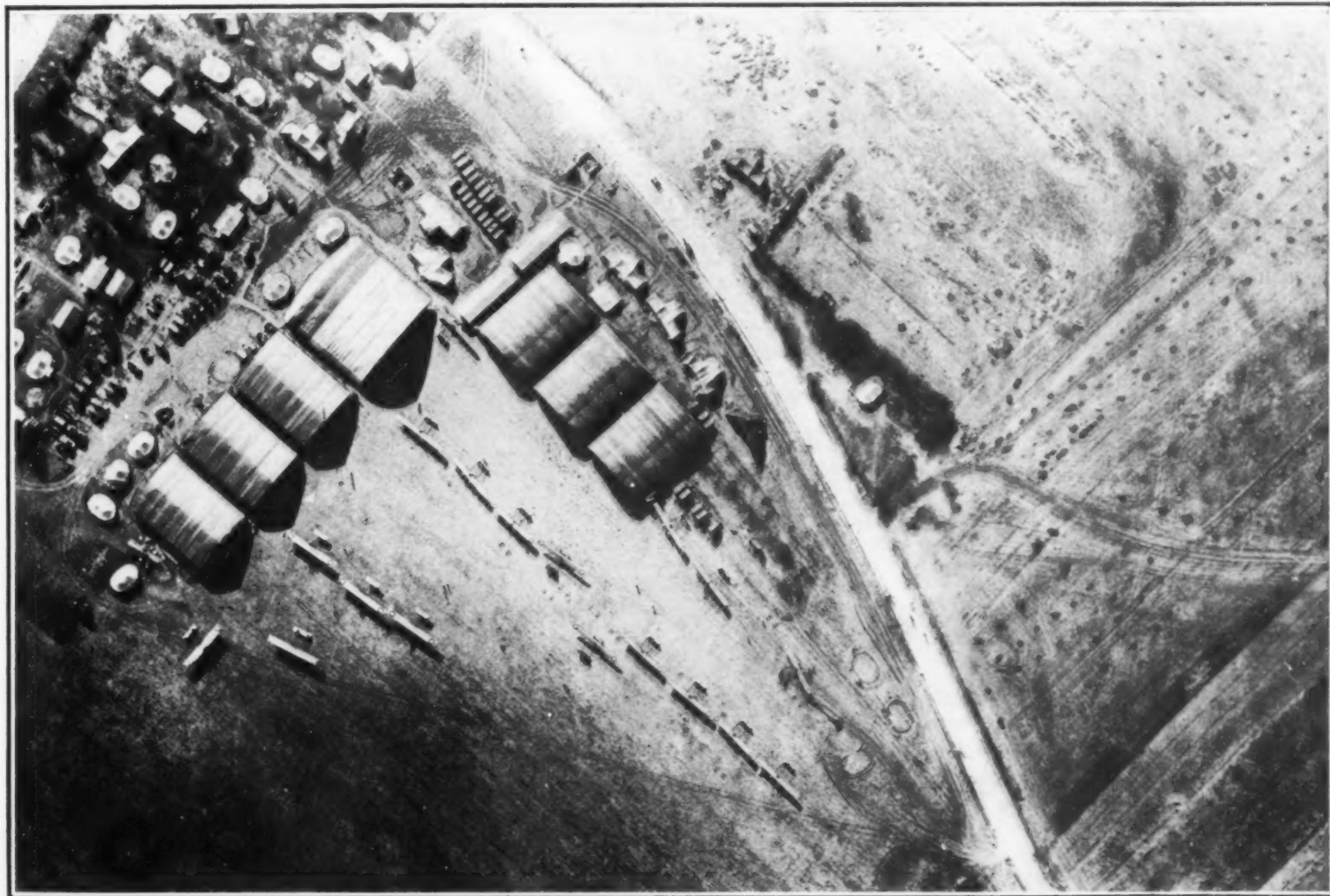
Throughout the Germanic armies the popular name for the field kitchen is "Goulash Cannon." Soldiers have been fed by it since the beginning of the war, but it made its first appearance in Berlin as an aid to hungry civilians last spring. The

experiment did not prove a success owing to inequalities of distribution, and communal feeding in large halls and public buildings has been adopted where necessary. It is reported that this system is being adopted in many cities.

In order to get an insight into real conditions while traveling in Germany, I made it a point to avoid the well-known international hotels and to stop in small *pensions* or, whenever possible, with a private family. That, in addition to being able to speak the language fairly well and having the advantage of *ante bellum* acquaintances, enabled me to see and hear many things which the ordinary traveler would probably miss and to get a fairly accurate idea of actual conditions. In Berlin I had the good luck to find a room with a middle-class family which I had previously known, with the privilege of using the family kitchen. Having, once upon a time, done considerable amateur cooking in a Western mining camp, I resolved to find out just how the people were faring by cooking my own meals for a few days. I arrived on a Tuesday and decided to put my resolve into effect the following morning. To that end I took the family market basket on my arm and sauntered forth. That's where the fun commenced. Did you ever, as a child, accompany your mother to a widely advertised remnant sale on a Saturday afternoon? If so, you will probably read the following paragraphs with sympathy. Although the family with which I lived assured me that bacon, ham, pork, beef, veal, mutton, butter, lard, oils and many other articles of diet were practically *nicht zu haben*, I smiled knowingly and left a call for 7.30. The Berlin shops open at 8 o'clock and I intended to be "Johnny-on-the-spot." The

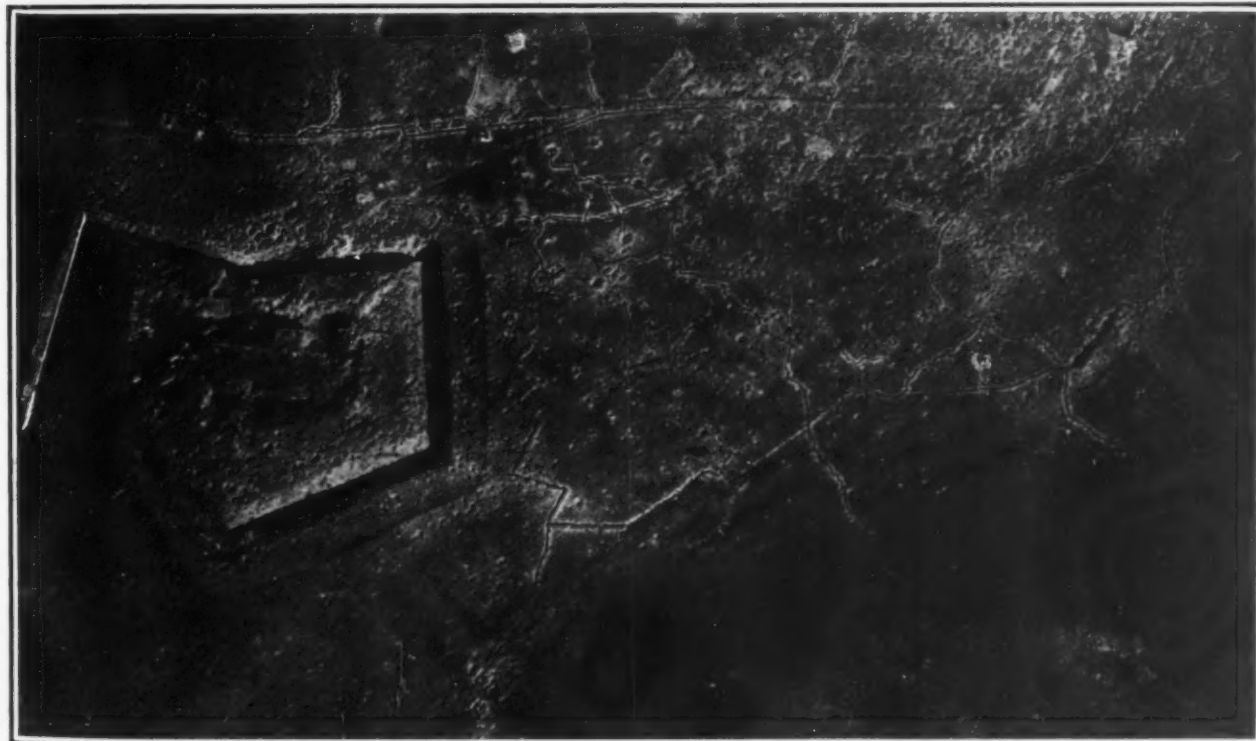
(Continued on page 74)

SEEN BY THE EYES OF THE ARMY



AVIATION CAMP
NEAR VERDUN

This wonderful photograph was made from an aeroplane 1,500 feet above the earth in the rear of the French position at Verdun. In the middle ground are aeroplanes, and just back of them the canvas-covered hangars where the 'planes are kept when not in use. Still farther back, in the upper left-hand corner of the picture, are motor trucks drawn up in a long row. The oval and rectangular white objects are tents. Running diagonally across the picture from bottom to top is a broad, paved highway, from which a couple of wagon trails run off through the fields to the right. So clear is the picture that here and there the figure of a man may be descried against the white of the road.



WONDERFUL AERIAL PICTURE OF FORT DOUAUMONT SHELL HOLES AND TRENCHES

This picture was made just before the French attack upon Fort Douaumont on May 23d. The fort was taken by the Germans on February 24th. The fort is the six-sided object at the extreme left. The small lines running through the greater part of the picture are trenches, and the pitted marks are shell holes, each from five to twenty feet deep. The irregular formation of the trenches is well indicated by this picture and some idea of the intensity of modern bombard-

ment is given by the innumerable shell holes. It must be borne in mind, too, that many more shell holes have been obliterated by successive explosions than are shown in the picture. Preparatory to the recent British advance on the Somme it is reported that the British and French guns hurled more than 1,000,000 shells a day for five successive days. This is said to surpass in intensity the German bombardment of Verdun, which constituted a new record in artillery fire.

THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

DECLARATION OF LONDON TORPEDOED

ENGLAND follows Germany in bowing to international law." This is the comment of the New York Times upon the announcement made by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, that Great Britain would discard altogether the Declaration of London and return to the fundamental principles of international law in enforcing the blockade. The announcement is given an entirely contrary interpretation in Berlin. "Great Britain has decided to let the mask fall entirely," says the *Vossische Zeitung*. "Up to now it has endeavored to keep up appearances as if its actions were at least partly in consonance with the principles of the Declaration of London. After the Allies have in practise trampled the rights of neutrals under foot, they now openly admit that in future they will not respect these rights even formally. For Germany this means the 'sharpened blockade, and a confession that the policy of starving out Germany ruthlessly, as it has been pursued, has not achieved the desired success.' In the same strain Captain Persius of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, hitherto a strong opponent of ruthless submarine war, now urges it in response to England's latest decision. "Numerous submarines," said he, "ruthlessly employed will force England either to return to the path of international law or give up the whole game as a result of her economic need. . . . The question is whether our Government will make use of the reservation in the matter of submarine warfare which it expressed to the United States." Lord Robert Cecil characterizes as "pure nonsense" the assertion that Britain means to further tighten the blockade, and gives two main reasons for abandoning the Declaration of London. The first was the decision in the case of the *Zamora*, a Swedish ship with a cargo of copper, which the prize court empowered the War Department to requisition. The Privy Council, in reviewing this case, held that Orders in Council had no standing in prize courts when they conflicted with international law. The second reason assigned by Lord Robert was the weakness of the Government's position in adopting certain clauses of the Declaration while ignoring or qualifying others.

LINE-UP OF THE MOOSE IN my opinion 95 per cent. of the Progressives," says George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, "will follow the patriotic course of Colonel Roosevelt and indorse Mr. Hughes." Elon H. Hooker, National Treasurer of the Progressives, in coming out for

Representative Chandler of New York, "was a fine, manly affair. I indorse it." Very strong in their opposition, however, are the five per cent. whom Mr. Perkins predicted might not follow the "patriotic course" of Colonel Roosevelt. Bainbridge Colby of New York, who nominated Colonel Roosevelt at Chicago, accuses the latter of breaking his pledge. The Kings County (N. Y.) Progressive Committee by a 3 to 1 vote refused to indorse Mr. Hughes. The Democratic Party is working hard to secure the support of all dissatisfied Bull Moose. Democratic National Chairman



Vance C. McCormick says: "The Democratic Party is now the Progressive Party and we are progressing." Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco, has telegraphed to President Wilson a promise to work "earnestly and actively" for Wilson's reelection. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, a former Democrat and the Progressive Vice-presidential nominee, urges fellow Progressives in his state to stand by their party.

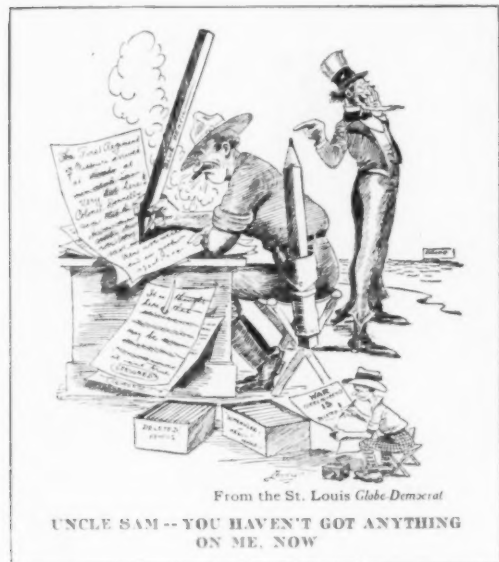
CARRANZA'S conciliatory reply to our last two notes, in marked contrast with the belligerent tone of previous communications, has averted the prospect of immediate hostilities between the two countries. The note fails to mention the order supposed to have been given by Carranza to General Trevino to fire on our troops if they moved other than in a northerly direction. No additional demands are made for the removal of American troops from Mexico, although it is argued that their presence is no longer necessary. The Pan-American Governments had made strong overtures to mediate, but the Carranza Government expresses itself in favor of direct diplomatic negotiations. The representations by the Pan-American countries of the folly of provoking war with the United States have borne fruit, while the gradual withdrawal of General Pershing's force, following the release of the Carranza prisoners, likewise made a strong impression on General Carranza. Not the least impressive factor was the mobilization of the National Guard along the border. The pacific turn affairs have taken will not check the plans of the War Department by which State troops are being rushed to the frontier. "The way to get the United States troops out of Mexico," says the New York World, "is to keep Mexican bandits in Mexico, and to protect American citizens' rights and persons there." Until some competent authority in Mexico can give these assurances our troops will need to remain, at least on the border. It was reported at Mexico City that American troops have been ordered to reconcentrate on the border, leaving Mexican territory July 17th.

FOLLY OF AN ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

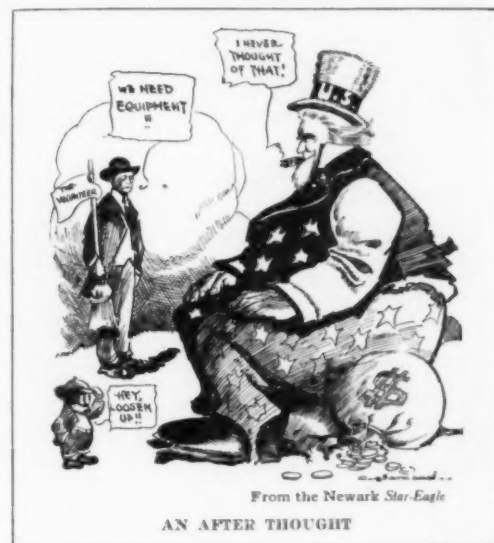
Powers at the close of the war, but it is by no means certain it will be accepted by the Allies. Even that section of the British press which was strongest in the support of Australian Premier Hughes's plea for immediate action by the British Government is silent. Declaring the pur-

pose of the Allies to be the destruction of militarism, the Manchester *Guardian* argues that an economic boycott would be justified only on the supposition that Germany was not convinced of the wrong of militarism, and after this war set out to prepare for another. "If Germany uses her commercialism as the catspaw of her militarism," says the *Guardian*, "then we must fight her commercialism, for the whole spawn of militarism is poisoned with the evil of its origin." This paper concludes that the proposals of a boycott are an acknowledgment by the Allies of their defeat in the main object of the war. In a remarkable address on Germany's economic future delivered before the Association for Fostering German Economic Interests Abroad, Professor Jastrow, of Berlin University, scouted the idea of boycott by the Allies, declaring it to be "just as impossible of execution as the demand that we should use our military supremacy to influence the development of international commerce to our benefit." Professor Jastrow says that after the war there will be such a demand for raw materials that one will take them wherever obtainable, and counsels the German nation that the way to regain its place in world commerce, in the international exchange of raw materials and finished products, is for the people to work more and consume less. Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, in his new book "German Policies," takes note of the bitter hatred of France, England and Russia which Germany will have to face after the war, and advises the cultivation of friendly relations with all neutrals.

GREAT SQUEEZE UNDER WAY FOR the first time during the 23 months of war a concerted offensive is being carried on by the Allies at all fronts. At Verdun and in the vicinity of Lutsk the German offensive is still kept up, but everywhere else the armies of the Central Powers are on the defensive. It is the belief in London that the "great squeeze" is on at last. Until now Verdun epitomized the most terrific fighting of the war, but in violence and in the number of shells used, the artillery preparation for the Anglo-French drive has exceeded the wildest pictures of the imagination. Between Verdun and the North Sea 2,000,000 men and 10,000 cannon are engaged. "With so good an overture," says the London *Daily Telegraph*, speaking of the new offensive, "we may expect the main body of the work equally to flatter our hopes." The *Morning Post* sees a "long, bloody and difficult" task before the Allies and says, "the people at home must steel themselves to the painful fact that the offensive must involve heavy losses." "Prussian ambitions," says the *Daily Mail*, "can never be broken on French or Russian



Mr. Hughes, said: "The Progressive Party has accomplished a great purpose and stiffened the moral fiber of the nation. It will maintain its organization to further the present campaign, and most of its members will give their support earnestly and actively toward the election of Mr. Hughes." Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, as a leader of the party second only to Colonel Roosevelt himself, announces he will support Mr. Hughes for the Presidency "because I believe his record warrants it." Senator Poindexter, the lone Progressive of the Senate, and the seven Progressives in the House have come out for Hughes. "The action of Mr. Roosevelt," says



soil. Unless the Allies can invade Prussia and dictate peace on Prussian soil all the great sacrifices will have been in vain." Military and governmental circles in Germany appreciate the careful preparation and great reserve power behind the new Allied offensive, but express confidence in the ability of the German armies to withstand the assault. Against the British army Germany is sending her best troops, as victory there would mean more to the Kaiser than at any other point. "The English army in France," says the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, "is strong and well equipped. As regards the military fitness of the English troops, they have now an opportunity to show what it is."

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOW WILSON FEELS ABOUT WAR AND PEACE

PRESIDENT WILSON does not believe that the United States should ever acquire another foot of foreign territory. He believes that Mexico must eventually work out its own salvation. He feels that the United States should preserve its own honor at any cost, but that only those who know all the circumstances and facts upon which decisions must be based can really say whether the honor of the nation is at stake. The President asserted recently to one of his callers that his chief concern was not with reference to the opinions of politicians or the large interests, but with the opinions that are being expressed in the homes of the country. He pointed out that the majority of American people are law-abiding, hard-working and ambitious citizens, who have a strong spirit of patriotism and honor. He feels likewise that the honor of the United States is safe in the hands of the American people and that they themselves will eventually decide most of the great public questions. He expressed the conviction that it is far more important to know what the men on the trains and by the wayside and in the shops and on the farms are thinking about and yearning for than to hear any of the vociferous proclamations of policy which it is so easy to read by picking up any scraps of printed paper. Most of the letters and telegrams which have been reaching the White House have sounded the same note. Ninety per cent. of them, coming from those who must make the sacrifices and who will not ask that some other mother's son make it for them, want peace so long as it is compatible with the nation's honor.

MAKING A BIG NAVY **T**HE Senate naval committee has done commendable work in amending the House naval bill so as to provide for the construction of four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers in 1917 and the completion in three years of the \$500,000,000 building programme urged by the navy general board. This is the programme recommended by President Wilson and wholeheartedly supported by Senator Tillman of South Carolina, the chairman of the Senate committee. As passed by the House, the bill provided for only five capital ships next year, all of them to be battle cruisers, with no dreadnoughts. Moreover, whereas the House bill contemplated no continuing building policy, the Senate bill does provide a continuing policy for three years. The Senate bill is the one which doubtless will become law. A provision in it requires that all construction work authorized for the coming fiscal year must be commenced within six months from the passage of the act.

ABUSING FEDERAL AUTHORITY **A**FTER a bitter fight, the Senate recently sustained the House provision in the post-office appropriation bill perpetuating what is known as the "blue tag" system, but with an important amendment providing for appeal from the "blue tag" rulings of the Postoffice Department to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the suspension of the ruling against publishers, pending litigation. The provision thus retained in the bill gives the Postoffice Department authority to say whether certain magazines shall be shipped to distributing points by fast freight or by the express service supplied for other forms of mail. Amendments presented by Senators LaFollette of Wisconsin and Norris of Nebraska, and adopted, prohibit freight shipment orders by the Postoffice Department where such orders would result in unfair discrimination or undue delay. Senator Ashurst tried to strike out the entire section on the ground that an investigation should first be made by Congress, but he was defeated. The bill as it stands provides that no publication shall be sent by freight under the ruling of the Postmaster General if such method of transportation results in unfair discrimination or undue delay of the delivery of such publication at its destination. The minute the publisher takes an appeal

to the Circuit Court the order of the Postoffice Department is automatically suspended. The bill, as it stands, is still an abuse of Federal authority and a great deal will depend upon the honesty and discretion with which the provisions are administered.

TAXING THE PEOPLE \$7.50 A HEAD

CONGRESSMAN J. HAMPTON MOORE of Pennsylvania recently figured out that as a result of the extravagance of the present Congress there will be a direct tax levied upon every man, woman and child in the United States amounting to more than \$7.50 a head. He calculated

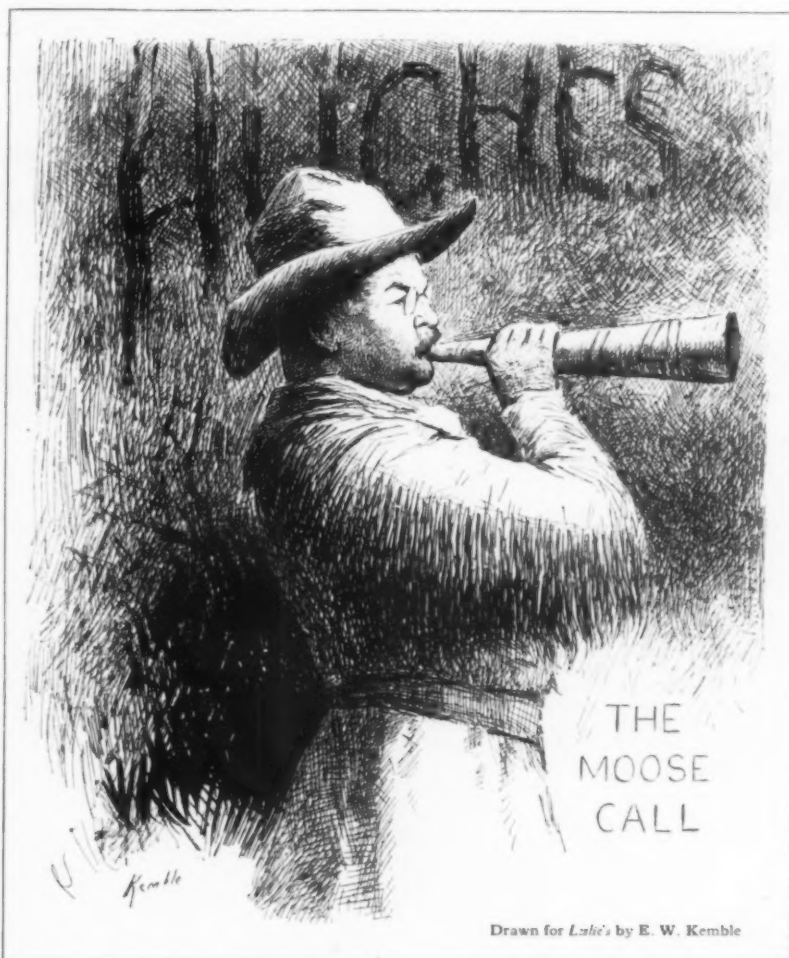
nitrate are sadly needed for fertilizers. Possibly in a score of years, after the United States gets well started, it will be unnecessary to adopt this expensive process. The metallurgic branch of the Bureau of Mines recently learned that one of the large steel plants has been recovering a considerable amount of potash simply by cleaning the dust from blast furnaces. Scientists are now agreeing that potash can be recovered as a by-product of iron ore in blast furnaces and that eventually a sufficient recovery may be made to supply all the agricultural needs of the country. If potash could be obtained as a by-product, naturally the more expensive method of recovering nitrates from the air for fertilizer purposes would be abandoned.

There is hardly any need to fear for a lack of fertilizers in the future. With the development of nitrate and potash from kelp, the problem will eventually be solved. At the census of 1909 there were reported 843 establishments turning out fertilizer. The output was valued at nearly \$112,000,000. The value of all such products in 1914 was 50 per cent. greater than in 1909.

BY a large majority the House recently approved the Tavenner amendment to the fortification bill, providing that no part of the moneys allotted should be used for the payment of wages to any superintendent, foreman, or other supervisor who would utilize a stop-watch or other device for measuring the time consumed by any workman in a given task. The amendment applies to all contractors doing work under this particular appropriation bill. If enacted into law it will do away with bonuses and premiums for special efforts on the part of the employees. Many of the employees themselves protest against the abolition of the bonus system which accompanies the time-measurement system. They said that it would be the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to employees in many of the arsenals and that it placed a premium on laziness. The system to which organized labor has thus dealt a deadly blow is known as the Taylor efficiency system and it received the approval of both former Secretary Garrison of the War Department and his successor, Secretary Baker, the present incumbent. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, also approved of the system, showing how great improvement there had been in efficiency and output under that system. The House, however, knocked it out. The Senate alone can now save the country from the effects of this political interference with efficient methods in munition making.

STANDARDIZING THE AMERICAN FLAG

THE American flag is among the oldest of national flags, although an order to standardize it, due to the use of some sixty-odd sizes and shapes of the national emblem in the government departments, was issued as late as last May. The American flag is older than the present British Union Jack, the tricolor of France, and the flags of Spain, Germany and Italy. While the Stars and Stripes have been used since 1777, it was not until October 29, 1912, that definite specifications were drawn up. Further specifications were found necessary this year. According to an executive order dated May 29, 1916, the flags and union jacks of all government departments, with certain exceptions in the army and navy, must now conform to these specifications: Taking the hoist, or width, as 1, the fly or length is 1.9, the hoist of the union, 7-13, the fly of the union, .76, and the width of each stripe 1-13. There are twelve prescribed sizes from 1.31 feet to 20 feet hoist, but the 19-foot flag is to be the standard. The history of our flag indicates that the army never carried it in battle until the Mexican War in 1847, though there is record of its use as a garrison flag from about 1787 to 1834. Not until 1834 was the artillery given the right to carry the Stars and Stripes. The cavalry did not obtain this permission until 1887. The Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as a national emblem on June 14, 1777.



Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. Kemble

that the Government ship purchase bill, now scheduled for passage, unless the opposition resorts to filibustering in the Senate, provides a direct levy of \$50,000,000 upon the Treasury, which would mean that every one of the 100,000,000 population would pay 50 cents as his share of the tax. The existing war tax, which results in the collection of \$100,000,000, is a tax of one dollar a head upon everybody. Mr. Moore apportioned the new expenditures for the Alaska railroad, the flood control bill, nitrate plant, rural credits, good roads, armor plate plant, income tax, postal deficit, inheritance and munition taxes, and the various commissions, boards and bureaus which have been created, according to the same method, figuring it out finally that, despite the platform promise to relieve the people of their burdens, there had been a direct tax levy exceeding \$750,000,000, which is more than \$7.50 for every man, woman and child in the country. If the \$750,000,000 were divided merely among the voters, they would find themselves paying approximately \$50 apiece for their experiment with a busting and smashing Congress. It is estimated by Representative Fitzgerald, Democrat, that the present Congress, at its close, will have spent a billion and a half dollars, a record for spending the people's cash.

POTASH FOR FERTILIZERS

THE United States soon will make its first venture into the manufacture of fertilizers from nitrates captured from the air. Most other nations, by the use of cheap water power, have been capturing the nitrates from the air for a long time. Like potash, the

SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPORT



UNCLE SAM MAY
NEED THEM SOME
DAY

This trio is the pick of the rifle team of Central High School, Washington, D. C. Sergeant Walter Stokes, at the left, captain and coach of the team, won the silver cup for the best score on the outdoor range, making 147 out of 150 at 200 yards. Private Robert Morris, centre, fourteen years old, captured the Winter gold medal for the best score in all the high schools on an indoor range with 196 out of 200 at 50 feet, and Private Sam Houston, at the right, helped the team win the school, company and battalion matches.

BY ED A. GOEWY (THE OLD FAN)

SAME OLD STORY

Along about the first of May,
When baseball's nicely under way,
Each week the averages we scan,
And look to find the lucky man
Who's leading all the batters.
The chances are we find a name,
Of one who's quite unknown to fame—
A rookie from some bush league town,
Who, for a time, will win renown
With safeties which he scatters.

But when midsummer comes around
His name up front no more is found,
Some abler man has won his place,
And sets the bunch a batting pace—
The new king we give greeting.
It may be Speaker or Magee—
Doyle out in front perhaps we see,
But he'll be from the chosen few,
The vets who know the game clear
through.
Youth's call to fame is fleeting.
Lo, when the last game has been played,
And final records are displayed,
Whose name then leads the swatting clans
As in the past? You've guessed it, fans,
Ty Cobb's, as sure as shootin'.



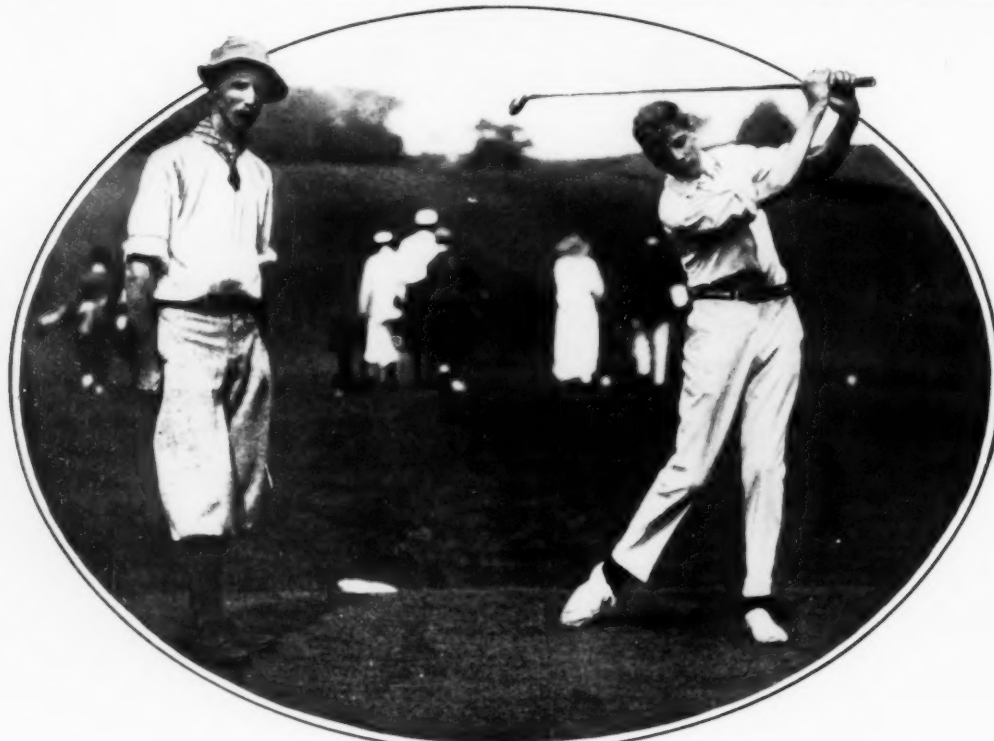
KING ALFONSO A FEARLESS
SPORTSMAN

Since the death of the late King Edward VII, of England, King Alfonso has been accorded the title of the greatest sport loving monarch in the world. He is particularly fond of any pastime in which horses play a leading part, but polo is his favorite. The King is a finished player, and has won unstinted praise, not only for his horsemanship, but also for his nerve and daring.



WHERE BOTH NERVE AND SKILL COUNTED

Everybody knows that the canoe is a difficult craft to handle, but with practice some paddlers become almost letter perfect. The picture shows some real experts in the 200 yard double paddling race, which was one of the feature events of the recent contests held under the auspices of the Northwestern Canoe Association on Lake Phalen, at St. Paul. In rough or choppy water such a race is most difficult.



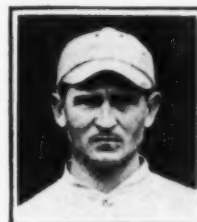
LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON

A unique golf contest was the recent father and son tournament at Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., in which pater et filius representing 128 families competed on the course.

The winners were Devereux Emmet and Devereux, Jr., of Garden City, Long Island, who completed their twosome in 88 strokes, with 8 off, for total of 80.

RAH, RAH, RAH! FOR BOSTON

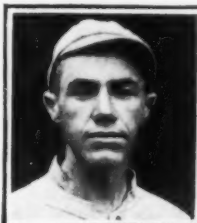
Boston is fond of culture, baked beans and brown bread, but it is upon its ball clubs that the Hub fairly dotes. And there are many good reasons why she should. Here are three of them. Thomas A. Hughes, of Solida, Cal., twirler extraordinary for the Braves, won particular distinction recently by pitching the first no-hit, no-run game of the season; the Pirates being his victims. A few days later George Foster, of the Red Sox, one of the heroes of last year's world's series, worked through nine innings against the Yankees and permitted them to make nary a hit or run. George also pitched a hitless engagement in 1911 when tossing for Fort Smith, in the Western Association. McNally won at least a small niche in the Hall of Fame when, in a double header between the Red Sox and Senators he was placed at second to substitute for Jack Barry, and in six times at bat hit safely four times, scored as often, stole a base and accepted fifteen chances flawlessly, one play being a double play.



FOSTER



HUGHES



MCNALLY

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



AN AMERICAN STARTLES LONDON

Miss Jane Anderson, a plucky American woman, got permission from the British War Office to loop the loop over Hyde Park, London, in a war plane. She afterwards wrote a vivid account of the exploit, which attracted wide attention.



HE SET ALL SWEDEN BY THE EARS

Captain H. Sundstedt, the most popular aviator in the Swedish army, recently created a sensation in his own country by volunteering for service with the French aeronautical corps. It was assumed that every officer in the army was pro-German, hence the astonishment. Sundstedt has the record for flying from Paris to Stockholm in 13½ hours.



MISS PEARY TO STUDY AVIATION

Miss Marie Peary, daughter of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole and Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, has taken up the study of aviation, and expects to begin actual flying next fall. The Pearys spend their summers in Maine.



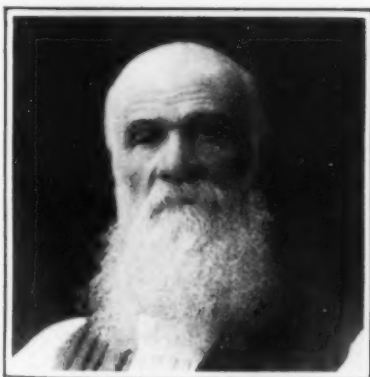
SIX BROTHERS IN ONE COMPANY

From left to right they are: Private Herman Haugen, Chief Trumpeter Arthur J. Haugen, Sergeant Joseph Haugen, Private Otto Haugen, Private Melvine Haugen, Lance Corporal Thorniel Haugen. They are brothers and all belong to Company A, Third Wisconsin Infantry. A seventh brother enlisted a few days after the picture was taken. Their dog has been adopted as mascot of the company. The Haugen brothers, all bachelors, have kept house together for eight years, doing all their own work.



OLD AND YOUNG FOR PREPAREDNESS

At the head of the El Paso, Tex., preparedness parade marched Captain Frank Trusten, aged 70 years, who was a fifer in the Union Army during the War Between the States. Beside him, with the snare drum, was Norman Walker, *Lake's* correspondent at El Paso, and at the right of the first line was Norman Walker, Jr., aged three, and the youngest parader for preparedness in the city and perhaps in the country.



FIFTY YEARS A BISHOP

The Rt. Rev. Daniel Tuttle, D.D., of St. Louis, senior bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, celebrates his golden jubilee this year. He is 80 years old, but travels freely in pursuance of his duties and reads without the aid of glasses. He was appointed Bishop of Montana before he was 30 years old, and did missionary work for many years. Only one other bishop of his church has attained to so long a service—Bishop Benjamin Smith, of Kentucky, who served 52 years.



MOBILIZED THE GUARD FROM SICK BED

Governor Emanuel Philipp, Governor of Wisconsin, signing the proclamation calling the National Guard into service. He had just been operated on for appendicitis, but he insisted upon directing the movements of the troops from his room in the hospital. Governor Philipp was elected as a business man's governor and has largely redeemed Wisconsin from La Folletteism.



FIRST CHINESE JUROR

Chun Dick, of New York City, was recently a juror in the city court. He is said to be the first Chinaman who ever served as a juror in New York, and possibly in the country. His parents were Chinese, but he is an American citizen by birth. When interviewed he said he was a Republican and an advocate of preparedness and of an increased merchant marine. Chun Dick is married to a Chinese woman and is the father of four boys and two girls.

OUR AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

INTERESTING COMPARISONS FROM LESLIE'S



MOST FAMOUS ROUGH RIDER

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, after his regiment of Rough Riders had returned from Cuba. He was, at the time this picture was made, the nominee of the Independents for Governor of New York and was later nominated by the Republicans. Now, an ex-president and one of the most famous men of the world, he has offered to recruit not merely a regiment but a division, if the Mexican troubles result in a call for volunteers.



UP-TO-THE-MINUTE TRANSPORT

The Idaho regiment of volunteers has taken in a train for the Mexican border. The machines were of citizens and the movement was aided with great big changes in the handling of troops since 1898 are increased use of motors. Gasoline has changed warfare.



SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS ENTRAINING FOR THE SOUTH

A spirited drawing of this famous regiment at the Jersey City railroad station, from where it left for the front in the War between the States. The varieties of head dress indicate a state of preparedness about on a par with that of today. The intensity of feeling developed by the War

between the States was lacking in the Spanish war and in the threatened trouble with Mexico. Both these were merely military police work and not serious struggles. It is a sad commentary on our national foresight and efficiency that both found the country unprepared to meet the situation.



A GLIMPSE OF CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Part of the New York Guard was mobilized here at the outbreak of the Spanish war. Note the wall tents with extra flies. These have now given way to round marquee tents for camp and the small shelter tents, or "pup" tents as

the soldiers call them, for the march. A marquee tent accommodated six or eight men. It is supported by a pole in the center and is easily loosened and drawn up around the pole to allow the ground under it to dry out.



A GREETING AT THE SEVEN

New York City's crack regiment arrived at Camp McArthur of much interest and the pretty Teddy smiled sweetly at many of whom are from the best families of the metropolis. They were in day coaches but were not allowed to Pullman.

VOLUNTEERS IN THREE WARS

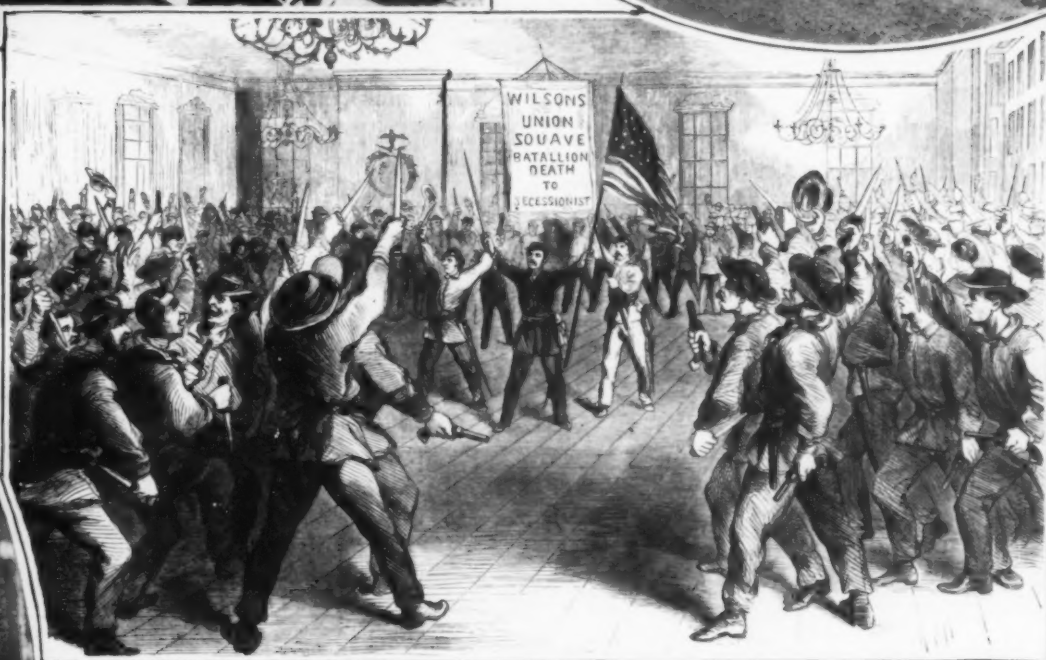
LESLIE'S OF THE BOYS OF '61,

'98 AND '16



MINUTE TRANSPORTATION

ers been taken in automobiles to the station to. The machines were loaned by a large number was met with great promptness. Most of the troops since 1898 are due in some way to the in- has changed warfare more than any other material.



WILSON'S ZOUAVES AT TAMMANY HALL SWEAR TO GO THROUGH BALTIMORE

Colonel William Wilson's Zouaves were mustered into service at Tammany Hall, New York City, for service in the War between the States, and after being sworn into the army took an unofficial oath to go through Baltimore or die.

Baltimore was divided in sentiment and many of its citizens were hostile to the Northern troops that passed through on their way to the defense of Washington; hence the Zouaves' oath. Excitement was at fever heat in North and South.



FINE SPORT WHEN THE TEMPERATURE IS 115 IN THE SUN

The Seventh New York marching from the train to camp at Camp McAllen. The men were carrying their campaign equipment, weighing about 50 pounds, and the day was hot, even for Texas, where the temperature is frequently 115 in the sun and occasionally higher. It has been found necessary to relieve the

northern troops from heavy military duties during the heat of the day until they become acclimated. It is freely predicted that the Guard will be kept along the border until fall, and then sent home. Only the most optimistic Guardsmen have any hope left of fighting Mexicans.

EAGER FOR A BRUSH WITH THE SPANIARDS

The Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers in heavy marching order at the State Camp at Peekskill, in 1898, ready to entrain for a Southern concentration camp. They had just been sworn into the national military service. Like the Guardsmen of to-day they were all eager to see actual service. The equipment then and to-day was much alike as is shown by a comparison of this photograph with that of the Seventh New York regiment in the lower right hand corner of the page. Both differ greatly from the Sixth Massachusetts of 1861, to the extreme left.

THE SEVENTH
Camp McAllen, Tex., was the center
smiled sweetly on the boys in khaki.
the metropolis. The Seventh left New
to Pullman cars en route.

MEXICO'S "VETERAN" ARMY



PLENTY OF MACHINE GUNS

Much has been said about Mexico's "veteran" army which may be arrayed against United States troops some day. It is variously estimated in size from 120,000 to 150,000 men. It is equipped largely with Mauser rifles of an old pattern, although many thousand Winchester and other American guns are carried. As our photographs show, machine guns, artillery and modern range-finders are not lacking. The machine guns were mostly made in the United States and the Mexicans probably have more of them than our army. The Mexican army, however, is an undisciplined aggregation of bandits. General Carranza's pacific reply to our last note removes the immediate prospect of war.



CAVALRY IS THE MOST USEFUL ARM OF THE SERVICE IN MEXICO

The major portion of the Mexican forces are mounted, though horses are reported to be scarce, because of the wastage of brigandage and war. The distances are so great and the country so

rough that infantry is not good for much but garrison duty. The Mexican cavalry is badly equipped, but of great endurance. The families of the men follow the army on horses and burros.



FIELD GUNS POINTING NORTHWARD

These photographs were taken in northern Mexico and show the flower of the Mexican forces. The artillery consists of small field guns, few of them being larger than 75 millimeters. The number of guns is not known on this side of the border, but is probably several hundred. It is doubtful if the Mexicans can make any effective ammunition for them, and a strict blockade would make the artillery useless after a few weeks of fighting. The instrument to the right is a range-finder for use with field guns.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CENTRAL ARMY SERVICE

Camel

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Camels win strongly not only with regular cigarette smokers, but with smokers who have not cared particularly for cigarettes for one reason or another. Camels are so refreshingly different, so enticing any way you care to figure them out!

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You don't pay one cent until you see and examine any article you desire right in your hands. If you like it pay for it on our easy credit plan. If not entirely satisfied return at our expense.

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Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies, and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms.

RIDER AGENTS Wanted—Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, Tires and Sundries from our big catalog. Do Business direct with the leading bicycle house in America. Do not buy until you know what we can do for you. WRITE TO US.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. F-174 CHICAGO

LE PAGE'S GLUE 10¢

USE FOR PAPER WORK

FOOD PROBLEM IN BERLIN

(Continued from page 64)

fact is, while passing a little delicatessen store on the evening of my arrival, I had noticed a dozen or so of hams and a little stack of bacon temptingly displayed in the window. The price—over a dollar a pound—staggered me, but bacon and eggs being my *pièce de résistance* in the culinary line, I decided to give the family a surprise as well as a treat by offering them a breakfast of bacon and eggs *a la* mining camp. I had recklessly bought a dozen of eggs the evening before, so I gave the old fellow who had awakened me a hint of my intentions as I rushed down stairs and around the corner to the haven of my desire.

The policeman indicated five of whom I was the first, and we entered.

I had originally intended to buy half a small side of bacon against future need, but, inside the shop I began to feel something like a thief in the act of stealing a communion service from an altar, so I merely indicated a modest slice of some five pounds which was lying on the counter and said that I would take that. Conversation ceased. The proprietor stared at me, meat-axe half raised. Everybody stared at me. "Auslander," somebody whispered behind me. After recovering his breath, the proprietor informed me in a not-too-friendly

manner that a quarter of a pound was the limit and insinuated that I was lucky to get that. I mumbled that I would take it. He cut it off and wrapped it up. I laid down a ten mark note and reached for it. But I didn't get it. He drew it just out of my reach and asked for my *fleischmarke*. My what? My meat card!

I fumbled in a pocket which I jolly well knew was empty and muttered something about having forgotten it. Then I slipped out, feeling something like J. Caesar on the Ides of March. It might be remarked here, in parentheses, that I decided to change my menu and tried another of my culinary specialties—soft boiled eggs. I don't know what the family

had for breakfast that morning and didn't particularly care at the time. Discouraged, but not defeated, I stuck to my colors—or, rather, to my basket—until the following Saturday—four days replete with adventures—and then unconditionally surrendered. Thereafter, I took my meals in restaurants, but I had learned something of the difficulties under which housekeeping is carried on at present in the German capital.

THE PINCH OF WANT

Such, in brief, are the conditions of food supply which obtained in the German capital at the end of May. It is to be expected that conditions are equally as hard in other cities of the empire, and such I found to be the case. I have been careful not to exaggerate in any way. It is an undeniable fact that the shortage of foodstuffs is beginning to be felt and to be felt acutely. The Germans themselves admit it. The government is making desperate efforts to ameliorate conditions and to conserve the available supplies as long as possible. Cards have now been issued covering the consumption of many of the necessities of life and I was told that others are forthcoming. The people are assured through the press that there is enough for all until the coming harvests and that there will be an abundance afterwards. That may be true as far as cereals, fruits and vegetables are concerned, but it can hardly apply to meats, dairy products and various imported staples. However, we may be sure that a highly organized and far-seeing government will do all in its power to solve the problem.

BUTTER NOT TO BE HAD

For example, I found that butter, lard and fats of all kinds are scarcely to be had, at least as far as the common people are concerned. Salads are plentiful, but one must be contented with a vinegar dressing, as table oils of all kinds are absolutely unobtainable. Eggs are plentiful and cost from four to five cents apiece, but must be eaten boiled or poached, as there are no fats to fry or scramble them in. (For the benefit of young housewives, I will here observe that I tried to scramble eggs in a dry skillet with indifferent success.) As remarked above, meats of all kinds, including sausages, are almost unobtainable, but occasionally one can get the maximum allowance if one is early enough. The prices, however—a dollar a pound and more—render that small allowance prohibitive for the poor classes. It is not exaggerating to say that over two-thirds of the butcher shops of Greater Berlin are now closed on account of the lack of supplies.

POTATOES ARE SCARCE

Potatoes can still be had in small quantities at from three to five times their normal cost. Onions there are none. Other vegetables are scarce and dear, but still to be had. Tinned fruits, vegetables, marmalades and jams are plentiful at about twice their usual cost.

For days at a time, sugar cannot be had at all. Very little coffee is for sale and that

is extremely dear. Parched barley, bran and other substitutes are being used instead, mixed usually with a little coffee. Tea, cocoa, chocolate, spices and other similar imported articles are both scarce and dear. There is a great dearth of milk in Berlin, and in other German cities, for that matter. Special provision has been made by the authorities for infants and the sick and convalescent. Others can get a pint or so of skim milk if they rise early enough, but there is not enough to go around and late comers are turned away empty handed. Cream, of course, is absolutely unobtainable. Dutch and Swiss cheese can be had in most shops, but German cheese has entirely disappeared.

Fish is undoubtedly the most plentiful and least expensive article of food in Germany at the present time. In all the markets, I found fish in abundance and great variety and relatively cheap. Not only on the two meatless days, but throughout the week, fish is being eaten in ever greater quantities.



BREAD CARD AS USED IN BERLIN

This is the card issued to Mr. Scott the week he left the German capital. Not even in a restaurant can one get a bit of bread without producing a card, from which a coupon is detached.

At first, I thought it was a fire; but, no smoke being in evidence, I concluded it was merely an accident of some kind. Apparently, they had carried the victim into the little shop whither I was bound. "How unfortunate!" I said to myself, wondering whether it would delay me in getting my bacon. I asked a nearby *Schutzmann* what the trouble was. "Bacon," he said, laconically enough. Then the sad fact began to dawn upon me that I might not have been the only one who had observed those luscious sides of bacon in the shop window the evening before. No, decidedly not! Apparently some 200 bacon-hungry *hausfrauen* had sat up all night in order to beat me to it—and they had! Later, I learned that this was probably the only shop in that part of Berlin which had bacon that day.

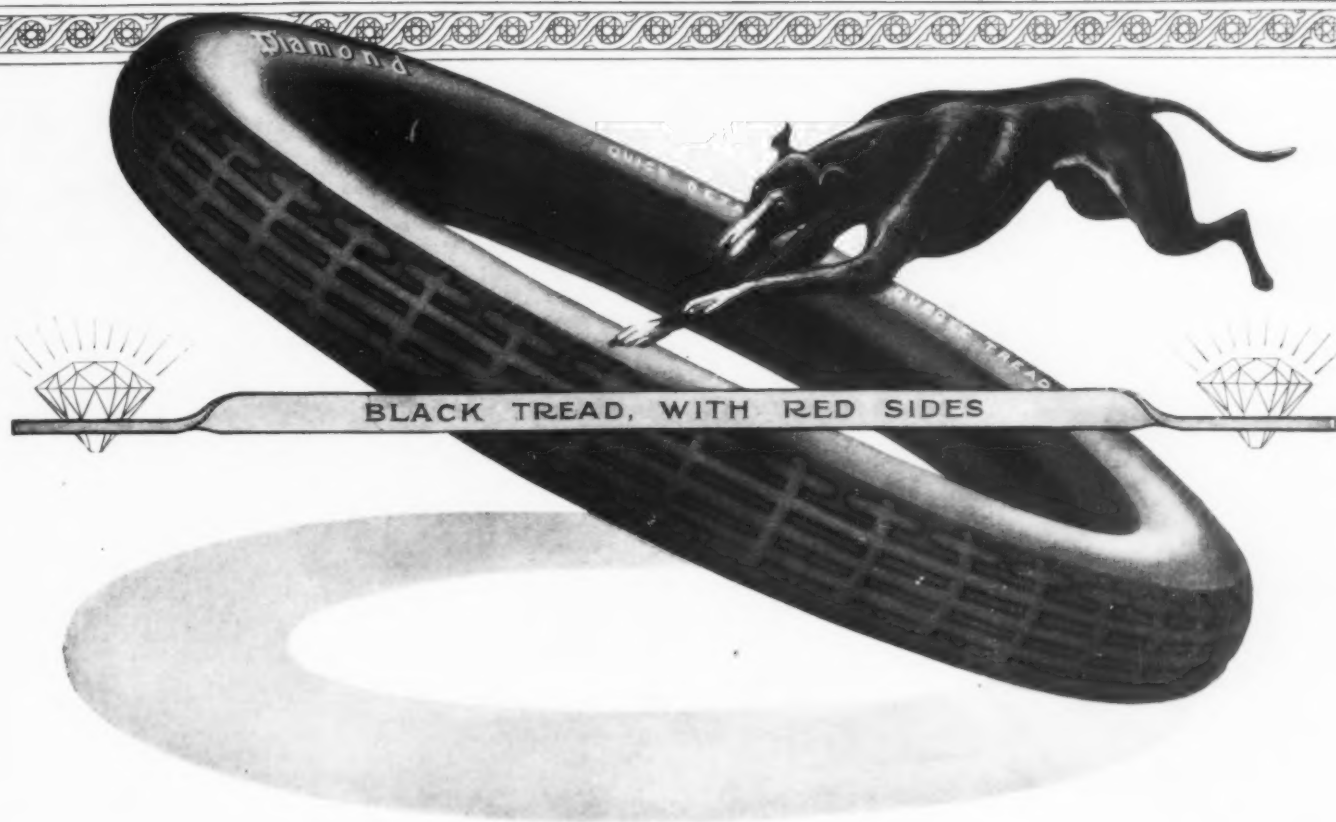
A RUSH FOR FOOD

At times there was the semblance of a line; but, generally speaking, there was simply a surging, elbowing mass of irritable housewives, with a few old men and children here and there, all bent upon one object—bacon. A policeman stood at the door and was letting them in, five at a time. I hesitated for awhile, but finally decided to take a chance. I lingered on the fringe of the crowd, however, for I didn't know what might happen to an *auslander* if those women started anything, especially when the aforesaid *auslander* was an American. The morning dragged on apace and I grew hungrier and hungrier and began to regret that I had not accepted the black bread and coffee which the head of the family had offered to fetch when he called me. However, I consoled myself with the thought of bacon and eggs, with bread soaked in the gravy. That was the way they treated "hard-tack" in Cuba, I mused, and ought to make the German war-bread palatable. Finally, about half-past nine, my turn came and I grew more cheerful as I noticed that the supply of bacon was not exhausted.



BUTTER IS LIMITED

One can buy butter in Berlin only on the card system—a quarter of a pound each week. The supply is far below the demand even with this restriction.



That "Soaring Luxury of Motion" which Motoring CAN be.

D IAMOND Tires are priced on a moderate "Fair-List" business basis. Because of this, they are so much GREATER VALUE, than other Tires, that the SAVING in cost would go far toward buying you a full-size larger Tire. What that "One-size-larger-than-necessary" (of Diamond Tires) would give you in LUXURIOUS riding,—in longer-life to your Car,—and in greater Mileage, would confirm you in the liberal use of such size forever.

DIAMOND 1916 Tires have Treads of the new black "Velvet" Rubber, with red Rubber sides. They are Lively, Springy, and Clingy to an unusual degree, being fully Pneumatic,—"Nimble Tires, and Strong."

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Here is a tire with the natural vegetable wax and oil retained in the Fabric—a tire that is brimful of Mile Muscle—and at a popular price.

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Here at last is a Miller Tire at a price that you never expected to get. Here is the end of uncertainty and the beginning of definite value in popular-priced tires. Here is a tire made of the same high-grade rubber and fabric as the Miller Geared-to-the-Road Tire. Ask your dealer to see the NEW Miller Tire today. THE MILLER RUBBER CO., AKRON, U.S.A.

"The Strolling of Little Willie Little" is a whimsical mid-summer boat race story, in which the hero is not the kind you usually read about. You will thoroughly enjoy this sprightly story by James Hopper in the July 22nd issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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400 Baths

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125 pleasant Rooms, with private bath, facing large, open court.

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157 excellent Rooms, with private bath, facing street, southern exposure.

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The house illustrated above is Harris Home No. E161. Size 30 ft. by 36 feet. We furnish clear and knotted lumber and millwork in all exposed places. Crenosoted foundation wall plates, galvanized guttering and down spouting; exquisite hardware. All materials in perfect harmony with the design. Complete building plans and expert architectural service included free.

No Money Down Materials are shipped all at once from Chicago. Quick shipments. You risk nothing. Our liberal terms explained in our Book of Plans.

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Send for our Book of Plans No. EL-133 today. It shows homes, bungalows, barns, garages, etc. Explains everything in detail, gives prices, floor plans, etc. MAILED FREE.

Harris Brothers Co.
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IN A LAND OF ENCHANTMENT

Old Block House near Wiscasset, Maine, about thirty miles from Bath, one of the most picturesque spots in New England. The entire rock-bound coast of Maine presents scenes of unusual charm and pastoral beauty that will satisfy the most exacting taste of the summer tourist.

LESLIE'S TRAVEL BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE's WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SAFETY FIRST AT THE SEASHORE

FOR years before the war European nations had given consideration to the development of seaside resorts, but in America the growth of our watering places has been left mainly to chance or the business acumen of a few sagacious money-makers. Our beaches with their opportunities for promoting health, enjoyment and recovery from illness, if exploited properly, would be visited by thousands more each year who now make a practice of vacationing at inland points or mountain resorts.

At all watering places civic aid ought to assure the proper patrolling and safeguarding of the beaches. Hotels and bathing pavilions should make "Safety First" their chief attraction by seeing to it that their beaches are properly combed and kept free of glass and other dangerous substances, that they are equipped with life ropes and life rafts anchored at the ends of the ropes; with motor or row boats for emergencies and a sufficient number of guards to protect the visitors. On the other hand, many of the dangers of our beaches could be minimized by the visitors themselves. Each year at the seaside, lake and river resorts all over the country people are drowned, victims often of their own carelessness.

On visiting a watering place one should study the shore and learn about the tides, currents and undertow before venturing into the water. He should also observe what means for rescue work and safety are available. Don't venture beyond your depth or beyond the guide ropes unless you are an expert swimmer, and even then exercise care in selecting the time for your dip. Do not invite disaster by going in after eating a hearty meal, or when the sea is tempestuous or a storm threatens. Don't go out in a

canoe, rowboat or any type of watercraft if you do not know how to manage it or are unaccompanied by a person familiar with it. Don't frolic in the water with people who do not know how to swim. If you get into difficulty and help is not near, look for some floating object, grasp it, but don't struggle in the water. The worst thing to do is to flounder around, shriek and cry. That expels the air from the lungs and the body will quickly sink. Try to remember, if help does not come quickly, that if you can keep your lungs well filled with air and turn on your back you can float. It is surprising how small a floating object will support the body—a piece of wood or an oar. A man's hat, grasped and held upright by the brim, will support a half-grown girl or boy. Dishpans, buckets, tin pails and umbrellas inverted and held on water, so as to retain the air between them and the surface of the water, have proven good life preservers. Even a toy balloon has been known to save a child from drowning.

While the value of sunlight as a health-giving agent is recognized by all, attention has been repeatedly called to the deleterious and often dangerous results following prolonged exposure of the body to the bright sunlight, particularly in cases of those not accustomed to it. The damage done is often more than the mere resulting sunburn. Severe headaches lasting for days, injury to the eyes, and, in some instances, serious meningitis, have resulted from long exposure to the sun's rays. Persons inclined to be nervous are particularly predisposed to injury of the nervous system from this cause. No one welcomes more than the physician the "back to nature" tendency of the times, but it is a difficult task to warn against excesses of enjoyment of nature.

Fisherman, Jersey City, N. J.: Excellent fishing on the St. Lawrence will be found at Alexandria Bay. The principal hotel there is the Thousand Island House. Am sending booklets.

D. C. B. Mansfield, Louisiana: In making the summer trip to New York, it might be pleasant to take advantage of the circle tours offered by the Southern Pacific, traveling one way by water. This tour rate is \$80, and you could include stopover at Mobile. The western North Carolina country is particularly attractive in June and a stopover at Asheville (allowed on the optional route) and a visit to some of the near-by points as well as stopover at Washington would repay you. All rail summer rates are in effect between New Orleans and New York, but with Pullman and meals it would cost considerably higher than the price quoted above.

F. M., Cleveland, Ohio: The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company are operating rail-water circle tours such as you outline from Cleveland to Buffalo, Thousand Islands, Montreal, thence via steamer through Lake Champlain and Lake George to Albany and return for \$31.10. New York can be included in such an itinerary by the payment of \$3.50 additional for the daylight trip down the Hudson and return to Albany. You had better not allow more than a day or two at Montreal, if you wish to get the whole trip within the compass of two weeks. Four or five days will be consumed in the side trip to New York, as two days will be used in the journey to and from Albany. Booklets mailed.

E. M. E. Ely, Minn.: Clifton Johnson's Highways and Byways Series are very interesting and instructive books to prepare one for a journey through any section of the country. There are volumes on "The Great Lakes" and "From St. Lawrence to Virginia," which would cover the country you wish to visit. These cost \$1.50 per volume and are published by The Macmillan Co., New York. The Great Lake Transit Corporation steamers, leaving Duluth every Saturday and Tuesday, make the trip to Buffalo in less than four days. If you made stopovers of one day at Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Washington, and three days in New York, you would still have ample time to make the entire trip in three weeks.

W. A. L. Dayton, Ohio: A trip West, following the route I outline will give you an opportunity of visiting several scenic features. Dayton to Chicago or St. Louis, Kansas City, thence Santa Fe Ry. to Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco, or from Los Angeles to San Francisco via Southern Pacific if you prefer the coast line route and the opportunity to visit the noted California Coast resorts. Return via Western Pacific and D. & R. G. to see Feather River Canyon and the Royal Gorge; via Southern Pacific and connections to Seattle, thence Great Northern to see Glacier National Park, or Northern Pacific or Oregon Short Line to Yellowstone, or Canadian Pacific to the Canadian Rockies. Round trip via direct routes, \$79.90; via any of the northern routes, \$98.60. Side trip to San Diego, \$4 extra.

(Continued on page 78)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



More than a year ago we said:

"The Eight-Cylinder Cadillac will, we believe, prove itself to be the most constant and the most enduring car this company has ever produced"



The Cadillac in its record run from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days, 11 hours, 52 minutes, was subjected to a more severe trial of stamina and endurance than the average car undergoes in ten years of service; yet it emerged from the ordeal virtually as good a car as when it started.

This fully equipped, standard Cadillac Roadster traveled the entire distance of 3371.8 miles, without requiring so much attention to its motor as the cleaning of a spark plug. After the finish, not a single adjustment or replacement could be made that would improve its running condition.



"A Curtain of Fire"
By James Montgomery Flagg

THIS striking picture, in full colors, 9x12, free from all printing and mounted on a heavy, double mat, will be sent, postpaid, for twenty-five cents.

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Clear and soothe air pass ages.
Relieve discomfort of summer colds.
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W. H. LUDEN
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CREDIT \$2 A MONTH
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Jewel Elgin, Waltham, Howard,
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PATENTED
FREEMAN PIPE

Absorbent cotton retards all saliva and neutralizes poisons. Change cotton when saturated. We please you or return your money. Like cut \$1.00; amber stem, silver mtd., \$5.00. Send direct.

Ref. The 1st State Bank
Freeman Pipe Co., 56 Lake St., Peotksy, Mich.

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Look and Wear Like Diamonds
Are being worn by the wealthiest people everywhere. Stand acid and fire diamond test. So hard they scratch a file and cut glass. Brilliantly guaranteed twenty-five years. Will send you these wonderful gems in any style, 14 K. solid gold, regular diamond mounting—by express—charges prepaid, so you can see and wear them before you buy them.

Write for big illustrated catalog and FREE TRIAL OFFER.

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TRY A BOTTLE OF
POMPEIAN
OLIVE OIL
SALAD DRESSING
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SURPASSING DELICIOUSNESS
AT ALL GROCERS

Be A Traveling Salesman
Experiences unnecessary. Earn Big Pay while you learn. Write for big list of positions open, and testimonials from hundreds of our students who earn \$100 to \$500 a month. Address our nearest office, Dept. 122
NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION
Chicago, New York, San Francisco

NOT SAFE AS A BANK



DISCARDED TELEPHONE BOOKS
A part of one collection made by the Baltimore Telephone Company recently. They are sold as waste paper.

REMEMBER how glad you are when a messenger boy comes around, relieves you of your tattered, old telephone book, and replaces it with a spick-and-span new one? Well, what would you do if that afternoon you found you had left a five-dollar bill hidden away between the pages of the old directory?

"Go right down to the telephone office and get it," you say. Wonder whether you would! Take a glance at the accompanying photograph. Would you?

The picture shows part of the pile of directories collected by the lads who bring around the new books in an eastern city. When the pile was completed the books mounted right up to the roof of the building.

But about that five-dollar bill. It actually happened; and within 24 hours the woman who suffered the loss called up the telephone company and asked what they were going to do about it. A representative told her the only thing he could do would be to take her around to the building where the old books were stored and help her make a search.

That sounded fair enough, and so Mr. Telephone Man and Miss Fortune started after the five. One look at the bunch of old books was sufficient. "Phew!" said the good woman. "I hate to see money go without getting anything for it, but any one who finds that five-dollar bill can have it. That's too much of a mountain for me."

THE NATIONAL GUARD

They come at the need of the nation
From counting-house, college and shop,
The typewriter, ledger, and gavel,
The 'phone and the hammer they drop.
With a hasty farewell to their dear ones,
Though parting is bitterly hard,
They rally with joy to the colors,
The men of the National Guard.

Hurrah! for the gallant battalions,
The Seventh drilled right to a hair;
The old Sixty-ninth, super-scrappers,
Impatient to do and to dare.
The Seventy-first in its glory—
Not one by a slacker is marred;
Hurrah! for our citizen soldiers,
Hurrah! for the National Guard.

Not only New York has saluted
And answered the call of the flag:
From far California's ranches,
From Maine and its outermost crag;
From the sunny plantations of Georgia
With snow of the cotton-boll started,
Come marching the heroes in khaki,
The men of the National Guard.

They wheel into line by the thousands,
No more they belong to the States,
Their swords have been pledged to our Country,
As sentries they stand at her gates.
The wall of their steel is around us,
The way of the foe they have barred,
They are always prepared to defend us,
Thank God for the National Guard!

MINNA IRVING.

LESLIE'S TRAVEL BUREAU

(Continued from page 76)

I. A. F. Philadelphia, Pa. You can reach Sydney, Australia, by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, sailing from San Francisco every twenty-eight days, arriving Sydney 26 days later. One way fare, \$225; round trip, \$337.50.

A. L. Chicago, Ill.: The Pennsylvania's booklet on "New Jersey's Forty Beaches" gives descriptive information about the principal resorts along the Jersey Coast, and list of hotels and rates. An sending marked copy. See local railway agents at Chicago for information as to special summer tours to Atlantic City and eastern resorts.

D. O. M., Stamford, Texas: Game and Fish laws of Colorado can be obtained from the State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver. Sending you booklets issued by the Rock Island Lines and The Chicago & North Western Ry. on fishing and hunting in Colorado. Information as to automobile route from Stamford to Denver can be secured from the Automobile Association of America, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C.

J. J. R., St. Mary's, Mo.: \$50 will cover the transportation, exclusive of Pullman, for a trip from St. Mary's to Detroit, steamer to Buffalo, rail to New York, Philadelphia, Washington and return to St. Mary's. Hotel accommodations can be had from \$1.50 a day up. A person of economic tendencies can generally make \$3 a day cover sight-seeing, incidentals and meals. Figuring at this rate your four weeks' trip would cost \$175 exclusive of Pullman.

A. V. McC., Jefferson City, Mo.: A good way to utilize your two weeks' vacation in Colorado to get the greatest return for your small investment would be to camp a week in Rocky Mountain Park, the new national playground, and to spend the other week in making some of the numerous side trips from Denver. Colorado Springs and Manitou. Rocky Mountain National Park is easily accessible from Denver by auto over a wonderful scenic drive of 70 miles, and camping grounds may be rented for a nominal fee or may be obtained for nothing in certain parts of the Park. Mailing list of hotels, boarding houses, ranches and camps in Colorado, together with leaflet on side trips from Denver, Colorado Springs and Manitou.

W. M. M., Mobile, Ala.: Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, is reached from New York via Red Cross Line to St. John's, Newfoundland, via Halifax, thence Reid Newfoundland Ry. to destination. Ashland, Maine, is not very accessible from Port aux Basques and connections are poor. Probably the best route would be to take the steamer back to Halifax, thence Intercolonial Railway via Moncton and Fredricton and connections to Ashland, or from

Halifax via rail to Digby, thence Canadian Pacific Bay of Fundy steamship service to St. John, thence Canadian Pacific Railway and connections to Ashland. The latter route probably would be cheaper and more direct. There is no summer round trip rate covering such a trip, and tickets must be purchased from point to point. Booklets mailed.

C. A. W., Quincy, Ill.: There is no steamship line operating between New York City and Philadelphia or Washington, but a good water route to the Capital is via Old Dominion Line to Norfolk thence Norfolk & Washington steamer to Washington. As you prefer water rail tours, in visiting the east why not travel via lake steamers from Chicago to Buffalo, thence rail to Albany and Hudson River Day Line to New York? There is no rate covering such a rail-water tour, but to give you some idea of the cost I can give you the following rates: Chicago to New York via Northern Steamship Company to Buffalo and rail to New York, \$22.75; Old Dominion Line to Norfolk, \$8; Norfolk to Washington, \$3; rooms \$1 up; Washington to Chicago, \$18.00.

L. T. G., Chester, Pa.: It is difficult to advise a choice between the Adirondacks and the White Mountains, as both regions are beautiful and offer excellent vacations for all classes. The altitude of the Adirondacks is not surpassed by any range east of the Rockies. The popular lake resorts are from 800 to 2,000 feet above sea level, and the waterways of the Adirondacks comprise a remarkable system of 1,500 lakes, a score of rivers and countless smaller streams. Lake George and Lake Champlain offer ideal vacation spots in a region that is historically interesting as well as unusually beautiful. Perhaps the most attractive sections of the Adirondacks are those between Fulton Chain Lakes and Saranac Lake, and eastward to Ausable Chasm and Lake Champlain. In the White Mountains there are many natural wonders such as the flume in Franconia Notch and the near-by pool and basin, the "Old Man of the Mountains," White Horse Lodge and Lake of the Clouds. The entire country in this region is picturesque and the climate ideal in the hottest days of summer. Such places as Conway, North Conway, Intervale, Crawford Notch, Fabrys and Franconia are frequented by large summer colonies, and in all these places accommodations can be had at prices that will suit any pocketbook. Booklets and list of hotels and boarding places mailed.

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EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

EDITED BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH



OLD FORT AT MOMBASA

It was built by the Portuguese over four centuries ago, and has been the scene of much fighting between Europeans and Arabs. It is now an English prison.

IN the parceling out of Africa among the nations of Europe Great Britain not only secured the largest share but also the territories having the greatest commercial value. I have already discussed the South African Union and Egypt, and briefly outlined the wonderful futures of these colonies. Let us consider the remaining British possessions in Africa.

British East Africa consists of a large part of the mainland of Africa proper including the East African Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It covers an area of 378,899 square miles, and has a population of 7,245,000 of whom only 10,000 are Europeans. Mombasa, with a population of 30,000, which includes 150 European officials, is the largest city. Nairobi is the capital with 14,000 inhabitants, 800 being white.

In this colony much rubber and sisal is grown, while the cultivation of cotton along the rivers is rapidly increasing. On the lowlands coconuts, copra, cassava, caraway seed and rice flourish, while in the highlands increased areas are being devoted to wheat and coffee. Black wattle is being extensively raised and is the largest local industry. There is also much ostrich and sheep farming. Zanzibar is noted for its cloves and yields one-third of the supply of the world. The last census showed 6,000,000 bearing trees mostly owned by Arabs. It has about 3,200 square miles of forests, chiefly ebony, mahogany, copal, and cabinet woods. There are practically no mineral resources. The yearly exports are \$15,905,000, imports \$21,500,000.

PROGRESS BEING MADE

The Nyasaland Protectorate of 39,315 square miles with 1,000,000 natives and 1,000 Europeans is being rapidly improved. It is one of the very best possessions held by Great Britain. Good roads exist everywhere and a wonderful agricultural development is predicted for it. Its yearly exports and imports each average about \$1,000,000.

The Somaliland Protectorate contains 68,000 square miles, with 400,000 inhabitants, of the Mohammedan faith, who are practically nomadic. A few trading posts exist on the coast, of which the town of Berbera is the most important. During the trading season its population is over 50,000, and after the traders have departed perhaps but 10,000 people are left.

Basutoland with 11,716 square miles and 500,000 souls, all blacks, with the exception of 2,000 Europeans, is noted for its numerous clear streams and its exceptional spring-like climate. It is considered

the best grain and cattle-raising country in all of Africa. This colony is so rich that it has no public debt, and last year yielded a net revenue to the British Crown of nearly \$600,000. Bechuanaland Protectorate, with but 275 square miles of area, has 200,000 people who raise cattle and farm.

MINES OF RHODESIA

Rhodesia has 200,000 square miles of territory, a native population of nearly 1,000,000 and 30,000 Europeans, and is noted for its great mineral wealth, most of the mines being worked on a small scale by their owners. In 1914 it exported gold to the value of \$16,000,000, as well as much silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, chrome ore, wolframite, antimony, scheelite, arsenic and 10,562 carats of diamonds, alleged to be more brilliant than the famous Cape stones.

Swaziland, of 6,536 square miles area, has 100,000 Zulu inhabitants and perhaps 2,000 whites. It is very backward, and the few attempts to domesticate the natives and interest them in cattle raising or agriculture have not met with any degree of success.

British West Africa is one of the largest colonies and includes the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone, the Colony and Protectorate of Gambia, the Gold Coast Colony and the Northern Territories. Together these possessions occupy close to 500,000 square miles of ground, with a population of over 20,000,000 of whom perhaps about 100,000 are Europeans. Their gross exports are \$70,000,000 with imports of over \$71,000,000.

All of these possessions are governed by officials sent out from England. There have been but few native uprisings and the lives of traders and settlers are now comparatively safe. There are few railroads, but many telegraph lines. The natives are backward, indolent and superstitious. Trade is chiefly done by barter. Access to practically all of these possessions of Great Britain is most conveniently had by way of Liverpool.

Exports are gold, lumber, palm kernels, pepper, chile, rubber, kola nuts, dyewoods, cabinet woods, palm oil, peanuts, wax, hides, goat-skins, ivory, tusks, spices, cloves, copal, resinous gums, copra, coconuts, arrowroot, wattle, and live stock.

The Africans require tobacco, liquors, woollens, yarn, cotton goods, tools, agricultural implements, and machinery, hardware, corrugated iron, vehicles, provisions, flour, building materials, cement, steel, cutlery, glassware, crockery, hats, boots and shoes.

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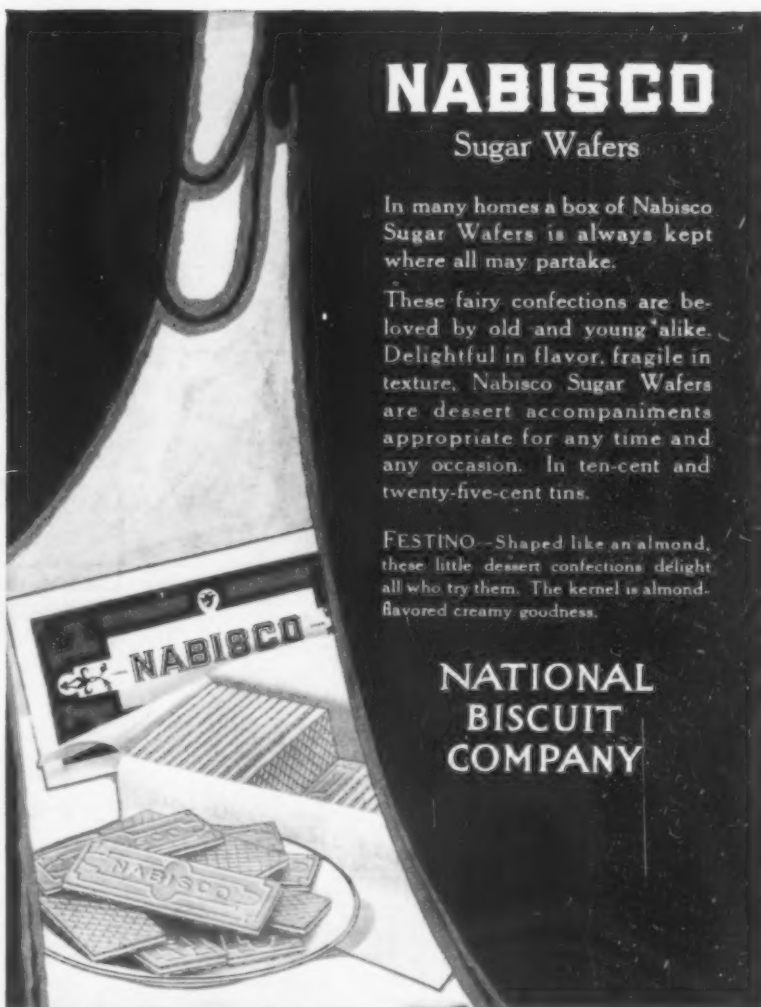
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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



BALTIMORE BANK MEN SERVE IN VOLUNTEERS

A group of members of Battery A of the Maryland Field Artillery, all of whom are employed by the Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Baltimore. From left to right they are: J. W. Wilmer, James R. Manning, Robert W. Forsyth, D. H. Handy, Thomas M. Forsyth, Sergeant Edwin Warfield, Jr., Sergeant Granville Sirope. The battery is made up of young men of the best families and is now in training at Tobyhanna, Pa. In all 25 employees of the Fidelity and Deposit Company are serving with various Maryland Guard organizations, and all will receive their full salaries while on military duty.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

THE indifference of American stockholders to their own interests is astonishing. In other countries, the stockholder of a corporation attends the annual meetings, asks questions and learns all about his property. I have attended hundreds of stockholders' meetings in and about New York and have seldom found more than half a dozen stockholders, outside of the officers, present.

The result of this indifference on the part of those who really own the corporations is that control of the latter too often is left to selfish individuals whose stock ownership is small but who keep themselves in power by obtaining voting proxies.

Stockholders should know that there is no reason why they should give their voting proxy to any one. If a Company is well managed and dividends are regularly paid, thus entitling its officers to confidence, the shareholders have reason to sign the proxies that the officers send them preliminary to every annual meeting. But where a corporation shows a deficit, shareholders are very foolish if they send proxies to those who are responsible for such a condition.

As a rule, small stockholders pay less attention to proxies than any others. They say to themselves: "I have only five or ten shares, why should I bother?" And yet, these are the very ones who can least bear a loss by mismanagement. No matter how small one's holdings may be, if he is a stockholder, he should, if possible, send his proxy to some one who will faithfully represent his interests at the annual meetings, for the combined influence of the small shareholders can thus make itself felt.

I speak of this particularly because before me lie requests for proxies from four or five different individuals who desire to secure control of the United States Light & Heating Company. The circulars sent out with these proxies make serious charges against the Company's management, to which charges the officers of the company vigorously respond. It is evident that insiders are anxious to maintain control and that outsiders are anxious to get on the inside. Both are begging stockholders for

voting proxies for the annual meeting at Niagara Falls, on August 9th.

What shall a poor stockholder do? He realizes that the Company's affairs have sadly gone astray. Only a couple of years ago by a shabby trick, the Company was placed in the hands of receivers and stockholders were heavily assessed in a reorganization. The management of the Company was taken from responsible parties who were putting the Company on its feet and who, since the opening of the great war, have had special opportunities to secure war orders of enormous value. Some of these orders undoubtedly would have gone to the United States Light & Heating Company. By this time, I believe, stockholders would have been enjoying regular dividends.

Those who threw the Company into the bankruptcy court, no sooner secured control, than they began to fight over the division of the spoils and the poor stockholders now discover that their shares are selling for little more than the amount of the assessments. I expect to attend the annual meeting of the Company at Niagara Falls as a number of shareholders have sent me their proxies and I shall undertake to report the proceedings.

Shareholders who receive blank proxies and who desire to be represented by those in whom they have confidence, need only cross out the names on a printed proxy and substitute any other name they please or send the proxy, with the names crossed out, to their representative to fill in such names as he desires. Have any one sign the proxy as a witness to the signature of the shareholder and it is at once a legal proxy for voting purposes as the necessary revenue stamps can be affixed by the person who votes the proxy. The Preferred shares have voting power in the U. S. Light and Heating Company so that the Trust Certificates issued to shareholders by the Reorganization Committee must be sent in to the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York City, and the latter will exchange them for Stock Certificates that have voting power.

I have seldom, in all my experience, known of a case in which the stockholders so foolishly sacrificed their interests as in that of the U. S. L. & H. Company and it behooves them now to see to it, that they secure all the protection their ownership of the company justly entitles them to.

It is only fair to say that the financiers of Wall Street against whom we hear so much criticism are not responsible for the complications of the U. S. L. & H. concern. As Mr. J. S. Bache, the well-known financier

(Continued on page 81)

Our Own Money Goes Into Every Loan

Keen thinking investors will appreciate what it means to them to know that our thorough investigation of every farm mortgage is sufficient to give us the utmost confidence in these securities and to justify us in investing our own funds in them before they are offered for sale.

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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 80)

of Wall Street, said at the dinner given in his honor, recently, by his retiring partner, William J. Wollman: "There is a new element in Wall Street, in these days. The broker of to-day is a serious man who is helping to build up the country. I see growing up in Wall Street a class of men who think first of their good name, and then of making money. Mr. Wollman is one of these and it was because I saw that he was such a man that I choose him to go into business with me."

The Stock Exchange does its best to protect investors in Wall Street securities and a member who violates its rules is promptly expelled. One such expulsion recently occurred, but the very rarity of such incidents justifies the remarks of Mr. Bache.

I have not changed my mind about the outlook in Wall Street. I still believe that unless most unexpected conditions arise, stocks of the best grade in the investment class, also in the speculative class, can be purchased with expectation of a handsome profit before or immediately after election. I note a tendency on the part of many investors and speculators to buy American Smelters common, C. C. C. & St. L., both common and preferred, Union Bag & Paper preferred, International Paper Pfd., Colorado Fuel & Iron and even Rock Island which, in spite of a possible call on its shareholders for \$30 or \$40 per share, seems to be readily absorbed between 20 and 23 by those who believe that the stock is now earning 4 per cent. or better, and that if an assessment is levied, it will be well worth paying because of the value of the securities issued in return for the assessment. Copper stocks and war order securities are not in high favor, but good dividend-paying railroads and industrials like Corn Products Refining Pfd., in spite of the Government's dissolution suit, are being bought to hold.

S., Pennsylvania: C. C. C. & St. L. common looks more attractive than Wabash Pfd. A, and sells at about the same price.

D., Germantown, Pa.: The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was one of Tom Lawson's exploitations. Its value is negligible.

C., Sharon, Pa.: Your local banker will buy government bonds for you or any broker will do it. Note their advertisements in *Leslie's*.

W., Utica, N. Y.: International Nickel paid 5 per cent. in March and 8 per cent. in June. It is well regarded though speculative.

J., Memphis, Tenn.: I do not advise the purchase of the Tungsten Mountain Mines stock. It is a good way from an investment. You can get a much better speculation.

F., New Jersey: Cumulative dividends are those that accumulate if they are not paid at the regular periods and must be paid finally before dividends on the common shares are declared.

M., Niagara Falls, N. Y.: American Wool looks the best on your list. I think well of American Smelters common and Corn Products Pfd. and for a long pull Union Bag & Paper Pfd., Colorado Fuel & Iron or C. C. C. & St. L. common.

R., Monroe, Ind.: I see nothing attractive in the proposition of the United Agency concern. It is in a highly competitive field. Why not put your money in something that has established its dividend-paying power?

W., Pittsburg, Pa.: The National Transit Company's decline in market value is said to be due to diminishing earnings but no balance sheet is available. The stock sold as high as \$57 three or four years ago.

W., Camden, N. Y.: Southern Railway common, like many of the low-priced non-dividend paying railroad shares, will probably move sympathetically with the market, and Southern preferred is showing strength because of large earnings.

J. D., Watertown, Mass.: Better leave it alone. "A business man's investment" is one that is not in the gilt edge class but one that involves the ordinary risks of business. If the market reacts, that is, drops off to a lower plane, you buy "on a reaction."

W., St. Paul, Minn.: The best of the S. O. Companies is the S. O. of New Jersey, the parent company. The stock looks high at \$550, but it has a large surplus, is a regular dividend payer and some day a stock dividend is expected as an attractive present for the shareholders.

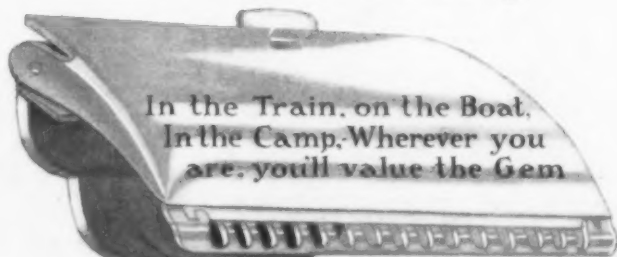
U. S. L. & H., Brooklyn, N. Y.: No matter if you hold only 5 shares of United Light & Heating stock, sign your proxy and have some one else sign it as a witness, cross out the names on it and send it to me in blank. I will have it used at the annual meeting with many others that have been sent to me.

W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Do not sacrifice Anglo American Oil at this time. The copper and motor

(Continued on page 82)

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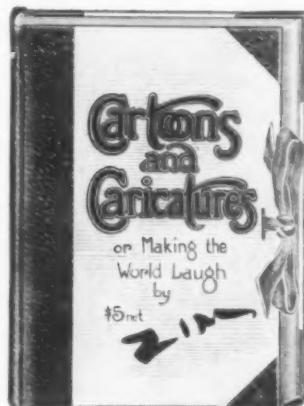
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LATE NEWS IN PICTURES

GERMANY OPENS SUBMARINE MERCHANT LINE TO AMERICA

The first boat of the long-promised German submarine merchant marine line reached Baltimore July 9th after a peaceful voyage across the Atlantic. She is the *Deutschland*, here shown. Her length is about 300 feet, her gross tonnage is 791 and she brought some embassy mail and a cargo of dye stuffs and chemicals valued at \$1,000,000. The voyage was made, according to Captain Paul Koenig, down the North Sea from Helgoland through the English channel and straight across the Atlantic to the vicinity of the Virginia capes. He said that not once was he sighted by a warship, but submerged about 20 times and traveled, all told, 90 miles under water as a precaution. The *Deutschland* carried three officers and 26 men. She traveled 3,800 miles between Bremen and Baltimore in 20 days, including a four-day stop at Helgoland. Captain Koenig says that a regular weekly service of undersea boats will be established between Bremen and American ports. Many persons applied for passage on the *Deutschland's* return trip. German exchange rose in Wall Street on news of the boat's arrival, but dropped off again when it was found that she had not brought securities for the American market. The *Deutschland* is unarmed, has comfortable quarters for her crew and is driven by twin Diesel oil-burning engines of 500 horsepower each. She can make 18 knots on the surface but her normal speed is 14. While this is the first time that a submarine merchant vessel has crossed the Atlantic armed underwater boats performed the feat last summer, when 10 Canadian built submarines voyaged safely to England. German naval submarines have also made voyages quite as long and dangerous as that of the *Deutschland*. A zeppelin merchant service to the United States is now rumored.



LIVES SAVED BY ENGINEER'S QUICK ACTION

A peculiar railroad wreck occurred June 17th near Abilene, Tex., when the rails spread under a fast train just as it was approaching a small creek. The engineer perceived the danger and threw on all

speed so that most of the train got across the bridge before it was ditched. Three people were slightly hurt, but if the train had fallen into the creek it is certain that many would have been killed.



FIVE-DAY FIGHT WITH FLAMING GAS WELL

The Producers Oil Company's C-1 Saunders well in the Shreveport, La., field, came in making 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas and 2,000 barrels of oil a day, and caught fire before being brought under

control. For five days a small army of men fought the flames, and finally by using numerous steam lines fed by 20 boilers, subdued it. The photograph shows eight four-inch steam lines in action.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 81)

stocks all have had a substantial rise but there are still speculative possibilities in White Motors. The low-priced railroads and industrials should now be given preference.

New York, July 13, 1916.

JASPER.

FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

Those who seek safe investment in the best class of \$100 bonds will find a world of valuable information in free booklet C-4. Write for a copy to John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, N. Y.

For the beginner or the experienced speculator and investor invaluable facts will be found in a free 12-page publication with charts, which can be had by writing to J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York, for a copy of Booklet L.

The 6 per cent. secured certificates are offered in large and small denominations and have been for over 30 years by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. It has a creditable record of prompt payment of principal and interest.

Investors who seek the safe side first of all, will find profit by reading the instructive booklet containing "Investment suggestions" just published by the well-known dealers in investment securities, A. B. Leach & Company, 62 Cedar St., New York. Ask for their Circular J-182.

The limit on savings deposits in some communities has led to a very convenient form of banking by mail at 4 per cent. interest, particulars of which can be obtained by writing for free Booklet L to the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a trust company of established reputation.

Speculators in copper stocks have made money during the past 12 months. A valuable free booklet giving earnings, prices and dividends of copper stocks may be had by writing to Slattery & Company, Investment securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York. Ask for statistical copper book 21-D.

Bonds free of income tax of the same high-class as the Government accepts as security for postal savings deposits and yielding from 4 to 5½ per cent. are attractive to investors. Write for free Booklet E entitled "Bonds of Our Country" to the New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, Ohio.

The investor and speculator who would keep abreast of the times can get one of the best weekly reviews of financial and industrial conditions, without charge, by writing to J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, for the "Bache Review." This is one of the most carefully edited publications of its character in the United States.

Investors who desire to increase their savings bank incomes by nearly 50 per cent. should write to S. W. Straus & Co., Straus Bldg., Chicago, or 150 Broadway, New York, for their Circular G-602, describing first-class 5½ per cent. investment for July funds. This house was founded over 30 years ago, and has had a career of unbroken success.

Lists of 6½ per cent. farm loans from \$300 to \$10,000 with description of the properties involved can be had by writing to Aurelius Swanson, 60 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. This company announces that it has loaned over \$1,000,000 without loss to an investor. The high rate of interest in Oklahoma is reflected in the rate for farm mortgages.

Six and seven per cent. first mortgages on improved properties in thriving cities in Florida in amounts of \$100 and upward are highly recommended by the U. S. Trust & Savings Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. Write to the above bank for particulars. They invite correspondence from investors who desire to secure a larger income than the savings banks yield.

The enormous advance in some of the motor stocks has led many to call this "the motor age," and to turn speculation toward motor concerns. Drawn Lyon & Company investment stocks, 42 Wall Street, New York, invite inquiries regarding a 7 per cent. pfd. motor stock they offer with 25 per cent. bonus of common stock, on an attractive basis.

Write to the above firm for their Circular No. 94. Careful investors are diversifying their investments by the purchase of attractive public utility 6 per cent. gold notes, issued by prosperous gas and electric companies. These are in denominations as small as \$50 and for the small saver look attractive.

Write for Circular No. L-20 and the free 64-page descriptive booklet, containing 150 photographs, to H. M. Byllesby & Co., Gas Bldg., 204 S. La Salle St., Chicago, or 1204 Trinity Bldg., New York.

Those who desire to share in the present soaring tendency in the bond and stock market, which is likely to be strengthened before election, can very readily make an investment in desirable securities with a small payment down on the partial payment plan. You can buy from one share upward. Write to Sheldon, Morgan & Company, members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway for a copy of their free booklet A-2 describing the plan.

Every investor large or small will find invaluable facts in a free booklet just published entitled "Bonds Favored by Banks in 1915." Conservative investors will make no mistake in following the lead of experienced bankers and this little booklet will furnish the lead. Write for a copy of free booklet L-47, to the well-known bankers, L. W. Halsey & Company, New York City. The firm can also be addressed at its branches in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland and St. Louis.

During our Civil War those who bought our government bonds at the discount then prevailing and held them made a handsome profit. The same profit can now be made by buying foreign securities. To do this one must be familiar with fundamental statistics and work on a definite policy. Advice concerning foreign bonds will be sent to investors who will write to Dept. L-20, Babson Statistical Organization, Statistical Block, Wellesley Hills, Mass. This is the largest statistical organization of its character in the world.

In a great and growing country like our own, fortunes can be made by small investors in well selected real estate in new communities advantageously located. An investment of \$100 in suburban acreage in Los Angeles 40 years ago has since netted the holder over \$100,000. The Northwest Townsite Company, 304 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, opens an opportunity on payment of \$25 down and \$10 a month to acquire property in five rapidly growing cities of the Northwest, selected from over 200 communities on the pathway of progress. Write to the above company for its free booklet entitled "The Way to Win." Enclose 10 cents in stamps for postage.

The American Trust Company of St. Louis is performing a commendable service for investors who seek carefully selected 5 to 6 per cent. farm mortgages from \$500 up, and farm mortgage notes from \$100 upward, by showing how these can be purchased safely and readily by mail. This trust company has among its clients insurance companies who make extensive investments in farm mortgages. It has a record of purchasing over \$30,000,000 worth of farm mortgages without loss to its clients. Write to the Investment Dept., American Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., for a copy of its latest illustrated Booklet No. 116 descriptive of farm mortgages and the safest way to invest in them.



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